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Canada Set for New Era: Mines, Farms, Lumbering Ready for Huge Expansion

Swift Progress Looms From Halifax to Vancouver

Population Needed

Big Potential Wealth of Dominion Revealed in Cross-country Trip

By Henry Edison Williams

As Canada's position in world trade and as an important member of the British Commonwealth of Nations makes her influence increasingly potent her internal problems command interest far beyond her borders. To discover how Canadians view these problems a Monitor writer spent several weeks above the 49th parallel discussing many of the Dominion's vital topics. The results of these discussions will be set forth in a number of "Canadian Conversations," of which this is the first.

MONTREAL — Easterly, in the more populous portion of Canada, is Halifax—sitting on a hill, dabbling its toes in Atlantic waters.

West, beyond the Rockies, is Vancouver—leaning against the Cascades and looking out toward the Pacific with visions of a great destiny.

In between is 3772 railroad miles of country rich in natural resources, native vitality, and national loyalty, where wheat-yellowed prairies billow away to the horizon, wide waters wander through interminable forests, cities spring out of misty distances, long freights thunder through the night, and airplanes buzz off to a hinterland where men delve into the earth for the metals which comprise a large part of Canada's riches.

It is among such scenes that one finds much of that distinctive quality which characterizes the Canadian. From such scenes, too, come the conversational raw materials to furnish glimpses into the workings of a nation.

"Roosevelt Dynasty"

Here, for instance, is a French-Canadian from Quebec, making sweeping predictions of a little autonomous French nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence. And one, recalling that about one quarter of the population of Canada are of French extraction and most of these live in the Province of Quebec, is a bit perturbed for the Dominion. But a later conversation with an editor of a French newspaper in Quebec reveals that such talk comes from the same type of citizen and bears the same significance as talk in the United States of a possible monarchy under a Roosevelt dynasty—one of those things which might happen some day —when it is raining green kangaroos.

Now comes a mining engineer from the northern bush, speaking of a land beyond roads and rails where fabulous riches wait. And one —recalling that from 1886 to 1934 Canada's mineral production reached a total value of $6,046,000,000, and that her annual production of gold alone reaches something like $100,000,000—sees what Canadians mean when they talk of their country's great potentialities; for the Precambrian Shield, whence comes most of the Dominion's mineral wealth, extends over approximately two thirds of Canada's area, and as far as actual mining operations are concerned it has barely been scratched.

Here Was a Communist

Next to speak is an erstwhile Communist from Manitoba, explaining how he raised a $12,000 crop and became a capitalist over night. Which brings out the interesting aside that much of Canada's radical agitation is introduced by professional "organizers" from without, but is frequently carried on by Anglo-Saxon citizens whose radicalism is induced by economic stress rather than by a real taste for political insurgency. Hence, since Canadians live largely by agriculture (more than 56,000,000 acres being under crops), weather, yield and market conditions have a direct influence on her political complexion.

A drought-stricken farmer from the Palliser district in Saskatchewan adds his voice. He is determined to hold on "one more year," even after eight years of discouragement. And one sees behind his words and his determination more than fortitude. One sees the sinews of a nation being shaped.

Rich Grain Belt

Incidentally the conversation conjures up a vast country stretching in a series of steppes south from the Arctic Ocean to the United States boundary, and west from the Laurentian Highlands to the Rocky mountains, where a black or chocolate loam of from one to ten feet in depth combines with a

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Canada Urged To Advertise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Montreal, Can.

BECAUSE of Canada's favorable position within the British Empire, she is being urged by leading business houses to enter the field of advertising so that the rest of the Commonwealth of Nations may become "Canada conscious."

Canada, it is said, is the most industrialized of all the Dominions. She needs to advertise her products in the markets of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India.

An all-Empire publication to further this trend has been proposed.

Farm Recovery Aids City Trade, AAA Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — By analyzing railroad shipments between 1932 and 1935, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today concluded that farm recovery had helped the city dweller.

An increase in shipment of goods from industrial centers to agricultural states closely paralleled the increased national farm income during that period, it is reported.

Shipments from 16 northern and northeastern states increased 60 per cent from 1932 to 1935. Farm income increased 64 per cent in the same period.

The Republican National Committee, meanwhile, charged the New Deal with diverting the statistical corps of the federal departments from their official duties to prepare "partisan political material." Special reference was made to "official figures, showing a full year's operation of certain of the Roosevelt reciprocal trade agreements," which the Republicans said would "show that the total adverse trade balance has rapidly risen."

More than 500,000 freight waybills and waybill abstracts in the offices of 16 railroads which handle approximately 75 per cent of the traffic in manufactured commodities delivered to agricultural regions, were covered in the AAA survey.

Some of the manufactured commodity shipments which registered notable advances between the fiscal year 1933 and 1935 were: sewing machines, 1340 per cent; scales and parts, 520 per cent; farm implements and machinery, 309 per cent. tractors and parts, 302 per cent; refrigerators, 259 per cent; automobiles, 219 per cent; tools and equipment, 218 per cent.

Vermont was the State which registered the greatest increase in shipments during the two-year period, with 103.3 per cent; but it was closely followed by Ohio with 100.7 per cent, Michigan with 92.7 per cent and Maine with 85.6 per cent.

President Hits GOP Program To Aid Farmer

Says Cost Would Make Economy. Promised in East, Impossible

Sees Direct Subsidy

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 12 (On Roosevelt train)—The farm problem has become number one of the 1936 presidential issues to receive a clear-cut, definitive speech from each of the principal presidential candidates.

As President Roosevelt, at Omaha, Neb., Saturday night, placed his own comprehensive farm speech down squarely beside that of Governor Landon's Des Moines address, two weeks ago, the American people were able to compare and note the difference of promise and approach between the rival party programs.

Today, on the steps of the Colorado state Capitol, Mr. Roosevelt continued the principal purpose of his present trip, of reviewing, in the heart of the politically-doubtful farming northwest, the benefits the New Deal has given agriculture. After rear-platform addresses at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and La Junta, he plunges into Kansas and the home state of his adversary.

Assails Landon Farm Plan

Mr. Roosevelt poured the full force of his attack Saturday night at Omaha on the Landon proposal for tariff equivalent farm subsidies. While the most enthusiastic crowd he has encountered on this trip stamped, clapped and cheered approval, he declared the Landon proposal meant a "straight subsidy of unlimited farm production," and that "it would pile surplus on top of surplus, driving prices down, and down, and down."

Governor Landon in his Des Moines speech laid down seven basic planks for a farm program.

Meeting his challenge President Roosevelt set down seven benefits which he declared the New Deal has already given, or is giving, and on top of that challenged the Landon tariff-equivalent proposal in particular as an "inconsistent, campaign-devised, half-baked" promise.

Fights for Norris

With all the eloquence at his command, the President also threw his support to the re-election of Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraskan Republican Progressive, running against Robert Simmons, a Republican, and Terry Carpenter, of the President's own party. The President's endorsement is in effort to rescue the hard-pressed Senator from the effects of the triangular fight, precipitated by the youthful, Huey Long-type Terry Carpenter, and is one more illustration of the Roosevelt willingness to throw overboard old party alignments.

Yesterday, President and Mrs Roosevelt passed a quiet day at Cheyenne, attending the little Episcopalian Church there, and later addressing the townsfolk in a non-political talk, in which he men-

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Landon Bidding For Bull Moose Votes in Ohio

Adopts Conservative Tone in Columbus to Win Old 'T. R.' Bloc

Close Race Seen

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN OHIO, Oct. 12 —After a restful Sunday in Columbus, Gov. Alfred M. Landon plunged at once today into the industrial heart of Ohio and some of its smaller farm towns, in both of which places he must win many votes in order to carry the November election. For a wide array of local statistics, compiled by the best authorities, indicate the Buckeye State's verdict is hanging in the balance and may go to either side. Neither side is very confident.

The Republican candidate rounded out his week end after the Ohio State-Pitt football game, by a dinner and speech for party workers on Saturday night, attendance at the King Avenue Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, lunch and dinner and a fireside-politics evening with Harry P. Wolf, publisher of the Columbus Dispatch, and a group of important guests.

Criticizes Mess and Muddle

It was a Rooseveltian week end—for Governor Landon gave the Columbus workers a conservation speech. He recalled Kansas' recent drought, and its even more recent overabundance of rainfall, and urged better utilization of resources as "the first requisite for security and a better life." He said the present Administration's conservation policy was one of "mess and muddle," and promised to centralize all such work, co-operating with state authorities.

It was almost a non-political speech. Observers could not quite explain such a lull in the campaign on a night when President Roosevelt was making a major speech. But Governor Landon is continuing tactics begun at Cincinnati Saturday and is making his appeal for the Theodore Roosevelt progressive, old Bull Moose vote, relics of which are left here and in western Pennsylvania.

Ohio Typical State

Political reporters in Columbus found abundant fruit for the plucking in the widespread tests of Ohio sentiment that the State's enterprising newspapers, many owned by political leaders, are now making. Ohio is considered more important than most states because it is typical of the nation, is the "Home of Presidents."

The national polls are divided in Ohio. The Literary Digest postcard ballot continues to show Governor Landon considerably in the lead, throughout the nation, and in Ohio, has Governor Landon: 57,162 against President Roosevelt 33,143. The Gallup poll gives President Roosevelt 51 per cent and Governor Landon 49 per cent in Ohio, a borderline condition which Republican and Democratic leaders alike assert is nearly accurate.

They also agree with the Gallup poll in believing this represents a slip in Governor Landon's strength. Last January the Gallup figures had Ohio Republican by 52 per cent.

Local Ballot Polls

But the national polls take second place to the local tests of opinion. Here are some local area polls:

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mr. Roosevelt 548, Mr. Landon 394, Mr. Lemke 71.

Youngstown Vindicator, Mr. Roosevelt 1485, Mr. Landon 1615, Mr. Lemke 80.

Toledo Blade, Mr. Roosevelt 11,225, Mr. Landon 8162, Mr. Lemke 2217.

Columbus Dispatch, Mr. Roosevelt 22,671, Mr. Landon 20,489, Mr. Lemke 2045.

Cincinnati Times Star, Mr. Roosevelt 2456, Mr. Landon 3299, Mr. Lemke 253.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. Roosevelt 10,274, Mr. Landon 8614, Mr. Lemke 1530.

Totals: Mr. Roosevelt 48,659, Mr. Landon 42,568, Mr. Lemke 6196.

Most of these newspapers support Governor Landon. The five Scripps

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Arabs Call Off Palestine Strike; Pressure Used by Near-By Rulers

Moderate Leaders Join British in Move for End of Disorders

Inquiry to Proceed

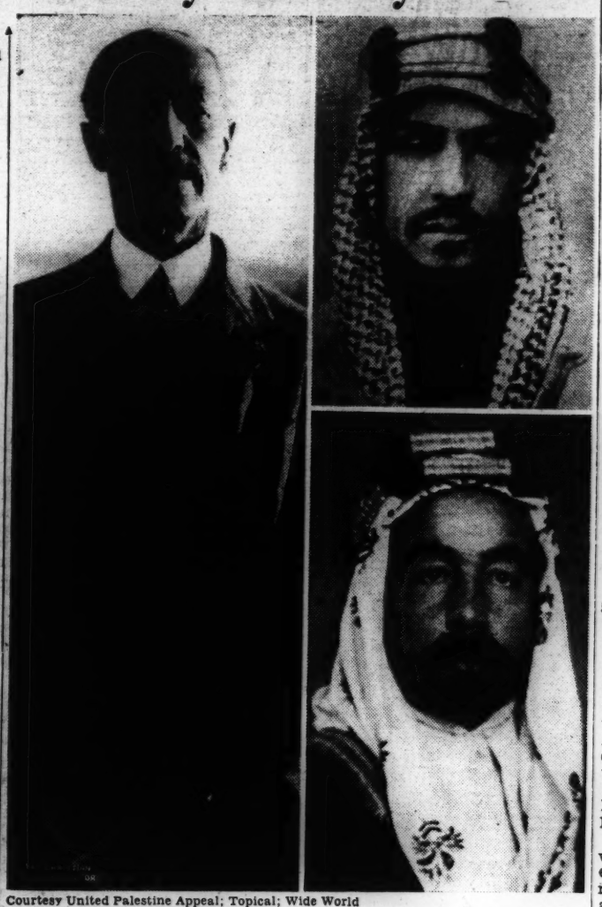
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—Calling off today of the Arab strike which for six months has promoted disturbance in Palestine, affords a new starting point from which it is hoped to reach happier Moslem and Jewish relations in that troubled land.

Heads of the neighboring independent Arab kingdoms of the Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen and Transjordan have acted with approval of the British authorities in giving advice for peace.

The, collaboration of Ibn Saud king of Saudi Arabia, King Ghazi of Iraq, the Imam of Yemen and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan has now enabled the Higher Arab Committee at Jerusalem to withdraw with dignity from what had become an impossible position of sympathy with forces of disorder.

Although this withdrawal has been unconditional, nevertheless the committee can now feel that by holding out until Arab sympathies outside Palestine had been converted from a purely local question into one upon which the eyes of the entire Moslem world are fixed, Arab-Jewish excitement still runs too high for any very early restoration of complete order to be anticipated. On the other hand, now that more moderate Arab leaders have pronounced for peace, a situation has been created under which it has become possible for the long-promised investigation by the royal British Commission on Arab grievances to proceed actively. This is more so since the Arab trading community has lost heavily through the strike, while the increase in the British garrison has deprived the extremist element of the hopes it once entertained of securing concessions by force.



Courtesy United Palestine Appeal; Topical; Wide World

Sir Arthur Wauchope
British High Commissioner to Palestine, who has been responsible for order during critical days in the mandate.

Upper—Ibn Saud
King of Saudi, Arabia

Lower—The Emir Abdullah
Ruler of Transjordan

Only Guerilla Groups Continue Jewish Sniping; End of Strike Welcomed

PALESTINE, Oct. 12 (Palcor Agency)—Guerrilla bands of Arabs defied official termination of the general strike against Jewish immigration today, sniping at Jewish settlements in several parts of the Holy Land.

The terroristic strike, which continued for 25 weeks, was ended yesterday by proclamation of the Arab High Committee. More than 400 persons are believed to have been killed in the continuous disorders.

The Jewish colony of Kiryath Anavim, in the hills outside Jerusalem, was the first victim of the guerrilla attacks today. Snipers were repulsed, however, by Jewish settlers, police and British soldiers.

Despite the sporadic sniping, most Arab towns throughout Palestine presented scenes of activity not witnessed since spring. Most shops were open and street traffic was heavy. Poverty, engendered by the strike, remained apparent, however.

Hebron was the only Arab community not celebrating the end of the work stoppage. Its entire population is confined at home by a punitive curfew, imposed following week-end disorders.

Another discordant note came from the leading Egyptian newspapers, which saw in the yielding of Palestine's Arab leaders to a peace appeal from neighboring kings a "foreign intrigue."

Nationalist agitation spreads to Palestine: Page 2.

Y.M.C.A. Observes 115th Anniversary Of Its Founder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—With 92 years of service to youth acting as a spur to greater accomplishment, Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world drove forward today to the goal of a finer and more complete manhood for all nations.

Spiritual refreshment for this campaign to accomplish Christian ideals was had at Founder's Day observances yesterday commemorating the 115th anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, who began the Y. M. C. A. in London as a young man in his early twenties.

Among the congratulatory messages was one from President Roosevelt, praising the Y. M. C. A. organization of the United States for the guidance and assistance offered young men throughout the depression. Governor Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for President, also spoke of the Y. M. C. A. as "a great instrument for international good will."

Together with many messages, the congratulations of President Roosevelt and Governor Landon were broadcast over two national radio chains. The speakers included Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Leopold Stokowski, formerly conductor of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra; J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

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Bolder Chinese Stand Lessens Tension in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12 — The Sino-Japanese situation seems less tense both at Shanghai and at Nanking. With this improvement two lines of thought are contending for supremacy among Chinese leaders.

The first, maintains that a continued stiff stand against Japan is the only tenable course for China. This is based on the alleged gains from the last month's boldness of the Chinese Government, plus publicity of the Japanese demands.

The second, urges delay through economic compromise and other means, in the hope that this will preserve the present Tokyo Cabinet in power and weaken the military's aggressiveness, thus opening the door to an improved settlement.

It is rumored here that a civil aviation agreement has been drafted in accordance with Japan's repeated urgings. Ratification is, however, rendered unlikely because of the continued unauthorized flights of Japanese military planes to various interior China points as well as to Tsingtao. As long as such practices continue, ratification is certainly not to be expected immediately.

Extensive Chinese military preparations are known to be continuing, including plans to put Nanking and other principal cities on an emergency basis on short notice.

Japan's protest halts voting in North China: Page 2.

New Deal Wins Step in Saving Utilities Act

Supreme Court to Hear Federal Plea to Bar Flood of Suits

New York Case First

Court Also Upholds Ruling That Minimum Wage Law Is Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court today consented to review the Government's effort to postpone action by lower tribunals in disputes involving constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act until final decision of a case it has brought in New York against the Electric Bond & Share Company.

It also refused to reconsider the 5-4 decision of last June, ruling the minimum wage law unconstitutional.

The high court agreed to review a ruling by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, declining to hold up trial of cases brought by the North American Company and American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia to test the validity of the legislation. Arguments will be heard Nov. 9.

Center of months of controversy while under congressional consideration, the act was intended to regulate holding companies and to abolish those considered undesirable.

Blocks Flood of Suits

Representing the Government, Solicitor General Stanley Reed asked the Supreme Court to review the controversy and to protect the Department of Justice against a flood of "complicated and expensive suits."

He said the Government would be burdened with 40 similar suits in 12 different courts if the appellate tribunal's decision were permitted to stand.

Replying, the two companies said government officials wanted to delay action "until their own single case against their own specially selected defendant is finally determined by this court."

"They believe that they stand a better chance to get the constitutionality of the act upheld against holding companies of the type represented by the bond and share system than against companies like the respondents which are not engaged in interstate commerce," the brief added.

Proceedings against the bond and share group have been started in the southern New York federal district court.

Upholds Wage Law Ruling

The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its decision last June 1 holding unconstitutional the New York state law establishing minimum wages for women.

A rehearing was sought by New York, through Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. Reconsideration seldom is granted.

In its 5-to-4 ruling delivered last session by Mr. Justice Butler, the court held the legislation invalid because it violated the right to freedom of contract.

In other decisions, the tribunal earlier had declared the Federal Government could not regulate wages and hours, because that would violate states' rights.

President Commented

Its declaration that states could not do so produced a statement from President Roosevelt that the decision established a no man's land where neither the federal nor state governments had jurisdiction.

Mr. Bennett said in his plea that the court had declared no application had been made for reconsideration of its decision 13 years ago holding invalid a similar law for the District of Columbia.

"The decision of this court," he added, "thus leaves in doubt the question whether on the merits, apart from procedural technicalities, the New York statute is valid."

Illinois and Massachusetts joined in the request for reconsideration.

To Pass on Similar Case

The New York act was challenged by Joseph Tipaldo, Brooklyn laundry manager indicted on a charge of forgery in an alleged attempt to conceal violation of the law which fixed the minimum wage for women laundry workers at $12.40 a week.

The court agreed, however, to pass on a similar case attacking the constitutionality of the Washington state law establishing minimum wages for women.

It consented to review a decision by the Washington Supreme Court upholding the law, enacted in 1913, which required wages sufficient to supply women with the "necessary cost of living" and to maintain them in health.

The Chelan County, Washington, Superior Court had ruled the act was unconstitutional because it took property without due process of law.

Belgian Walkers Unite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgians have formed a Pedestrian Protection League to call attention to their status on the roads. It is alleged that present traffic laws discriminate too much in favor of motorists and a revision of the regulations is demanded.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct 12

Holiday—Celebration of Columbus Extends

Christopher Columbus—any school child remembers that he sailed the ocean blue in 1492 and landed on the North American continent; he also knows that Columbus did not fall off the edge of the world, because the world was round; he also remembers something about an egg and a group of baffled sages. He remembers these things with particular vividness if he lives in one of the 35 states where Columbus Day is celebrated this day as a holiday. It was 444 years ago a sailor aloft on the Nina shouted land, and San Salvador was named. President Roosevelt has proclaimed the day for national celebration, and Governor Landon has spoken of the debt owed Italy because of the Italian Columbus. But neither proclaims a holiday on politics.

Minimum—Reconsidering Decision Refused

The United States Supreme Court rejects a petition that it reconsider its decision holding the New York State minimum wage law unconstitutional. This decision was reached last June, and it caused more reaction among all shades of opinion than, perhaps, any decision of the last four years.

President Roosevelt, in commenting on the decision, said it seemed to create a No Man's Land in which neither the state nor the Federal Government had the right to legislate.

Governor Landon expressed his view that there was in the Constitution adequate power to protect women and children in industry. He added, however, that if his view proved incorrect, he was for an amendment to give the states the necessary power.

The Court's decision today might conceivably smoke out the constitutional issue, which has been elaborately sidestepped in all the political speeches to date.

Flight—Clipper Hops for Guam

The China Clipper in its 8200-mile San Francisco to Manila preliminary passenger flight, executes a neat change of pace and averts a destructive typhoon. The big ship takes off from Wake Island, where it was held over a day while the storm spent itself over the Philippine Islands. Guam is the next stop, 15000 miles distant. The five newspapermen spent yesterday deep-sea fishing, and the Associated Press relates that the sea was as clear as crystal and that fish weighing 100 pounds were visible—but not from where we sit.

Registration—Pleases Both Parties in New York

Political America can hardly wait for Nov. 3, to discover the meaning of New York city's record-breaking registration of 2,899,123 voters. It is 500,000 above the previous record established in the Hoover-Roosevelt election. Democrats wax jubilant, because they insist it reveals the determination of the people to stand by the New Deal. Republicans also wax optimistic, with the argument that this turnout indicates deep-seated dislike for the New Deal and a determination of the electorate to vote it out. Less partisan well wishers for good government welcome the outpouring as proof of an electorate alert to its responsibilities, regardless of which party benefits.

President Roosevelt, after a quiet Sunday in Cheyenne, Wyo., aside

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Public Defender Urged for Natives Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Considerable interest has been aroused among native authorities and welfare workers in a suggestion that the State should appoint an official to be known as the Natives' Defender, whose duty it would be to see that natives summoned for technical and other offenses were properly advised or represented in the courts.

Sir James Rose Innes, former Chief Justice and a champion of native interests, gives the proposal his full support.

"No man is tried for his life," he pointed out, "without special arrangements being made for his defense, but such cases are few in number.

"If, at the other end of the scale, we create a number of offenses which are not known to common law, and affect natives only, and if we sweep scores of natives into gaol for these offenses, special care should be taken to see that the importance of the offense does not lead to a disregard of precautions in favor of the person charged."

Economics in the Campaign

Banking Reform—What Was Accomplished in the Roosevelt Administration and What Was Left—Mr. Landon's Implied Promise

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

DURING the depression, when American banks were falling like ninepins, a Canadian friend pointed with pardonable pride to the clean record of the Canadian banking system. In Canada there are less than ten banks. All of them weathered the depression.

I could not help reflecting that, if the United States had had such a system, there would have been fewer trials and tribulations associated with the convulsive business cycle. But the question obtruded itself: Would there have been such a remarkable development of pioneer America? I doubt it. In every covered wagon a potential banker seems to have had a seat, always ready to put out his shingle when the wagon came to its destination, there to mobilize the credit resources of the community. The record, it is true, is littered with bad loans, failures, and worse. Still there was always another wagon available to take people away from temporary difficulty and on to other fields awaiting settlement and development.

I shared these thoughts with the proud Canadian. It inspired him in turn to reflection. And he proceeded to add to my own lore on his country by telling me of the complaints of the Canadian westerner who has to apply for financing to a branch banker at the railhead—a person who may have only a sketchy knowledge of local conditions and who, moreover, has to submit the application to the head office of his bank in Toronto or Montreal. Pioneer Canada has a settled banking system. But it still remains in the pioneer stage.

Discussion Breeds Ideas

One's ideas formulate in conversation. Before we parted we had concocted a pretty plan for exchanging the pioneer banking system still in operation in settled America for the settled banking system operating in pioneer Canada! I hasten to add that I have never been able to get much sympathy for the proposal elsewhere. Nevertheless there is a germ of an idea in it. If there is a residue of the "horse and buggy" in settled America, it lies in its banking system.

Did I say system? I mean of course the 48 state systems, plus the national bank and Federal Reserve systems, together with the other institutions, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which supplied the underpinning for all but the Federal Reserve.

Some excellent banking reforms go to the credit of the Roosevelt Administration. The Banking Act of 1933 segregated investment banking and deposit banking, divorced commercial banks from their security affiliates, and applied restrictions on the use of Federal Reserve credit for speculative purposes. Few people nowadays object to these reforms. The need for them sprang to the eyes, as the French say, when abuses, so often felt in individual experience, were publicly exposed in congressional committee.

Two years later another useful act was put on the statute book. In the Banking Act of 1935 power in the Federal Reserve System was centralized in Washington—where it ought to be. As to the other reforms, they were, as I have said, underpinning.

An Unfortunate Condition

What is underpinned is chaos—chaos in a function, mind you, which should be the most stable element in the country after government itself.

On the financial page I have often quoted from Walter Bagehot's classic on banking, "Lombard Street." Therein Bagehot dilates upon the funda-

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Palestine's Nationalist Unrest Spread from Syria to Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The recent Arab demonstrations against the British Mandate policy in Palestine may be traced to the inspiration of recent nationalist agitation in Egypt and Syria.

The riots and student strikes which harassed Egypt for some months and became violent toward the end of 1935, led to revival by King Fuad of the Constitution of 1923, and to conversations between British and Egyptian representatives which more recently have resulted in signature of a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Syria, Palestine's neighbor to the north, furnished a similar example of the results of nationalistic activity. Riots, demonstrations, clashes with the police and a 60-day general strike impelled the High Commissioner for Syria, Count de Martel, to accede to negotiations for a Franco-Syrian treaty, along the lines of the Anglo-Iraq agreement.

Only Question of Time

To observers, it seemed only a question of time before Arab nationalists in Palestine would follow these examples, demanding that Palestine be given a "National Government."

The Government tried to stave off just such developments as have occurred by proposing a Legislative Council in which Arabs would have 14 seats to 7 for the Jews. It also indicated that extensive land sales restrictions would be forthcoming requiring landowners, especially small cultivators, to retain a minimum area, to be defined by Government.

But the Arabs felt that the Government was not going far enough. The Legislative Council proposal was accepted, except by the most extreme party, only with the reservation that modifications be made in certain of the restrictions on the council's functions and powers. The proposed land legislation also fell short of their demands, because certain areas were excluded from its jurisdiction and because it was not absolute enough.

Opposition

The formidable Legislative Council debate in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while it did not bring the question to a vote, revealed practically unanimous opposition in both houses to the proposal, principally on the grounds:

1. That the Arab element in Palestine's population, which openly opposes the mandate, if given a majority in the proposed Council, would do everything to vitiate the Government policy;

2. That the Jews, who are 30 per cent of the population, could not be put into a majority position in Palestine, where they had been promised the opportunity of building their home;

3. That Palestine, where even the municipal bodies are not yet functioning properly, could not yet be said to be ready for self-government on a national scale.

Much Damage

Before negotiations could be completed, far-flung cases of incendiarism and lawlessness occurred. Jewish settlers saw their growing crops burnt, trees uprooted, threshing floors and hay stacks set afire under cover of darkness. Bombs were thrown in many places, luckily doing little damage.

The spontaneous closing of a number of shops in Jaffa and in the Old City in Jerusalem, as a precautionary measure, grew into a wide, almost general Arab strike.

While the strike was not ordered at the beginning, it was later sanctioned, encouraged, and enforced by an Arab Strike Committee.

Not only were Arab shops closed, many after intimidation, but Arab busses and cars were no longer run. The Jaffa port did not function because all the lightermen went on strike. Work on roads and public buildings was at a standstill, most of the workers in these public works undertakings being Arabs.

Schools Closed

One disturbing aspect of the strike was the closing of the Arab schools, Government and others, because both pupils and teachers refused to attend. Some children who should have been at their studies spent time instead strewing nails on the roads, stoning passing cars and threatening Arab shopkeepers who dared to open their doors.

While in Syria the 60-day strike paralyzed the country, its replica in Palestine did not have the same effect on the economic life of the country. Palestine's Jewish population of 400,000, about one third of the country's total, has showed itself capable of being self-contained. The Jews were able to feed themselves on the produce of the Jewish villages, without any appreciable increase in the cost of living. Their transport went on, the co-operative bus companies worked practically on schedule, with police escort, if need be. Jewish farms, orange groves, and building operations, which formerly employed part, or in some cases all Arab labor, replaced the strikers with Jewish workmen.

Jewish labor thus consolidated its position.

Business as Usual

A clear instance of "business as usual" among the Jewish population, despite the Arab strike, was the opening of the Levant Fair in Tel Aviv on schedule time and with the planned program. On April 30, before thousands of persons, the High Commissioner declared the Fair opened. The whole ceremony was broadcast, including the relay from London of the Colonial Secretary's message of greeting. The only sign that there had been anti-Jewish riots 10 days before were the references in the speeches. The openings of some of the foreign pavilions were delayed by several days until goods could be cleared from the Jaffa customs house, under police escort.

Chiang Has Sofas In New Airplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

ONE of the finest aircraft on earth, a luxuriously finished American transport twin-engined biplane, has been unloaded here for delivery to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Fixtures include richly upholstered sofas (convertible into beds) and chairs, two writing desks, two lavatories, telephone to pilot, several radios, conference room, guards' room, and all mechanical improvements including robot pilot, radio direction finder and the latest-type drift indicator.

Canada's Stage Set for Great Expansion Era

(Continued from Page 1)

stimulating climate to make one of the finest grain producing areas in the world—an area of such productivity that one good year out of seven is thought sufficient to keep most farmers solvent and two good years can spell opulence.

Canada's exports of one item alone, namely wheat and wheat flour, reached close to 255,000,000 bushels last year, and yet only about one-sixth of Canada's 361,000,000 acres of arable land is at present under cultivation.

From Alberta enters an unostentatious citizen talking Social Credit and predicting an overthrow of present methods of bank credits and financing. And thus is seen exemplified the breadth of powers given to the Provinces under the British North American Act (Canada's constitution).

Miles and Miles of Timber

A timber cruiser from British Columbia blandly talks about "inexhaustible stands" while the steamer pushes past denuded headlands, and one learns that Canada possesses 800,000 square miles of accessible and commercially profitable timber lands.

And finally appear representatives of government with their statistics and their programs, while simultaneously certain public men from England sound warnings of a world's shrinkage and Canada's responsibilities as an Anglo-Saxon nation.

Yes, there's Halifax to the east and Vancouver to the west and, in between: much conversation, much food for conversation, much distance in which conversations flourish.

From "Albion to Cathay"

Two great railroad systems—the Canadian National, with a total of about 23,700 miles of tracks, and the Canadian Pacific, with a mileage within the Dominion of nearly 21,000—constitute the long-sought-for Northwest Passage from "Albion to Cathay" and supply obligatos of clicking rails for the interminable discussions en route. Along the way, at cities which reflect the pulse-beat of the provinces wherein they flourish, a double string of hotels run by the railroads furnish hospitable pauses and further opportunities to tend the verbal fires.

Wherever one pauses to exchange opinions the impression grows apace of a consciousness that Canada is passing through a period of transition wherein the stage is being set for an era of great expansion, as swift and significant as that which came in the wake of the 49ers in the "States."

Another interesting tendency is often remarked by studious Canadians. This is the fact that, whereas each of the nine provinces and two territories has its unique problems—in many instances more distinct and localized than those identified with some of the states to the south—yet the presence of certain common problems and patriotic interests is tending continually to draw Canada's political subdivisions closer and further to set the cement of national unity poured by the Confederation of 1867.

Under-Population

Fundamental in Dominion affairs, however, is an unspoken formula which might be arbitrarily presented in these words: "Canada is underpopulated and over-governed. But with the correction of the first problem the second will cease to exist."

Observe: With an area of 3,694,863 square miles—greater than that of the United States and its territories—Canada can claim a total population of only 10,850,000 or thereabouts, approximately 2,000,000 less than is recorded for New York State alone, an average of less than three persons to the square mile.

Yet this comparatively sparse population is called upon to support, besides its local and provincial governments, a Dominion Parliament and Ministry, composed of the King (represented by the Governor General), the Senate of 96 members, and the House of Commons with 245 members. It is called upon to supply the funds for numerous departmental officials and their staffs; contributes to the support of a government subsidized railroad; pays the losses incident to a guaranteed price for wheat; furnishes funds for the Dominion relief budget; shoulders the cost of building roads to remote communities; maintains schools at an annual expense of $130,000,000, and other wise contributes to a government deeply concerned with the speedy development of a land where the present national wealth of some $31,000,000,000 is but a harbinger of the tremendous total to be realized when Canada's potentialities shall have been more fully developed, her broad acres more generously sprinkled with homes.

Growth in Trade

Yes, a comparatively small number of people have assumed a tremendous task. But who dares say that their efforts are not justified by results which include such visible evidence as a growth in trade which showed an increase of 197 per cent from 1867 to 1900, and a jump to 230 per cent since—trade which climbed to a value of $1,173,000,000 in 1934.

But the greatest of Canada's justification cannot be told in figures. It must be carefully culled from the people themselves—a people not given to airing their deeper sentiments.

Nevertheless here is a conversation as accurate as memory can make it. It took place on the broad steps of the Parliament Building in Regina, Saskatchewan. And it came about in this manner: He had walked out from the center of the city—a gnarled, rural figure, whose rugged lines spoke of the soil. One catalogued him at once as a Scotch-Irish farmer. He paused on the terrace and gazed out at the formal garden beyond the driveway, where riotous blooms danced in the sunlight, and yellowing frost-tipped leaves led the gaze along to the city's sky line.

His Farming Has Paid

"Twenty-seven years ago," said he, "I looked over this piece of prairie land. No gardens then. Not much of a city. What you see I helped to build. My money's in that landscaping, in this building. The work of my hands has become a part of this province."

"You must have made farming pay."

"Pay? Well, sir, Canada's soil has educated my children, seen 'em married off, given 'em homes. It has attended to my family's sustenance through the years. I got a house, barns, fences, tools, some livestock and a few good acres. But most of what I got is in the soil. I've put a lot of toil into this land. Pay? Certainly it has paid.

"I'm a part of Canada. I'm sharing in her growth. I gave her my loyalty and my brawn. She gave me back something of herself. It makes me feel important to know that I've had a part of all this growth.

"Canada's going a long way. My children will see more progress than I have.

"Paid? Aye, that it has."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

from a peace talk at Fort Francis E. Warren, spoke today at Denver. Here he defended New Deal action and spending, which, he said, had saved and would continue to save the "constitutional representative form of government in which we rejoice."

Governor Landon speeds toward Cleveland for another major address, probably an attack on New Deal relief policies. En route he assails the Roosevelt farm program and denies that New Deal tariff policies caused France to lower its trade barriers.

Spain—Rebels Worry Madrid on Many Fronts

Fascists have a scimitar-shaped front half-encircling Madrid. In a series of thrusts, Gen. José Valera advances from the South. Gen. Emilio Mola in the North uses a different strategy, pressing steadily forward over a broad front. The effect of the fascist advance is to keep Madrid defenders occupied on many fronts. The Madrid militia still sallies forth in savage counter-offensives, and there is some possibility that these tactics will catch them diffused, if the fascists break through upon Madrid.

Government planes pound away at San Martin de Valdeiglesias and bomb their own troops, who advance too quickly in a counter-attack. Catalonia announces its determination to stick to the Government so long as Madrid stands. Proof multiplies that both sides are about equally guilty on the score of atrocities and executions. Gen. Francisco Franco, fascist leader, is depicted as pursuing a steady program of executions by way of eliminating "Red" leaders and supporters. The execution of a plain peasant, however, does not make as good headlines as the execution by the Government of some "higher" person.

France—Communist-Fascist Violence Prevented

France comes through a difficult week end with threatened friction between communists and fascists never quite exploding into violence.

The communists held their contested meetings in Alsace-Larraine under the protective guns of the French Mobile Guards.

Fascists at Mulhouse tried in vain to jettison a communist meeting addressed by Maurice Thorez, communist leader. It was hide-and-seek for a while as the fascists scurried down side streets to outflank the soldiers who were there to keep order; but the soldiers finally dispersed their opponents by pedaling bicycles into their ranks.

The communists were protected by the Government because they acceded to an appeal for law and order, agreeing to hold but 10 meetings instead of 42. The fascists, however, became the foe of the Government when they attempted to take the law into their own hands.

Speeches by Premier Léon Blum and Communist Leader Thorez indicate that every effort is to be made to hold the Popular Front Government together, despite constant reports of disaffection among the communists. Thorez declared that the communists remain faithful to the Government, Premier Blum reiterated his loyalty to the coalition.

Thus volatile French politics assumes new stability.

Arabs—Palestine Strike Called Off

The 24-week-long strike of Arabs in Palestine ends with only one thing certain. It is this. Resumption of normal business is going to provide an improved atmosphere for the long promised investigation by the British Royal Commission of the Arabian grievances. Tangibly, the Arabs are empty-handed, for the strike is called off, with none of the Arabian demands, such as curtailment of Jewish immigration, having been met.

On the intangible side the effects of the strike are not to be estimated at this time. The Arabian protest was certainly raised from a local to a world issue. Moreover, the Arabs are still well armed. Arabian self-confidence is probably somewhat inflated for two reasons:

1. Since the proclamation ending the strike was issued by the Arab High Committee, there is a feeling that the settlement was engineered by the Arabian leaders rather than by the British.

2. The Arabs have been told that fear of Arabian resistance deterred the British from declaring martial law. The Arabs hear little however, from their leaders about the fact that all their conditions for calling off the strike were rejected.

Japan's Protest Stops Franchise in North China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Significant of the rift between North China and the Central Government at Nanking, no official preparations are being made by the Hopei-Chahar Political Council either to give local citizens an opportunity to vote during the forthcoming national election, or to send delegates to the First Peoples National Assembly in Nanking this November.

Theoretically, the convening of this assembly will mark the end of China's period of "Kuomintang tutelage." Voters are for the first time exercising their franchise, promised several years ago when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek established his one-party government in Nanking. The chief duty of the delegates they elect will be to adopt a national constitution, which has been several years in preparation. Government officers, including a president of the Republic, will be chosen by the assembly.

Though public interest in this adventure in democratic procedure has been high, Gen. Sung Cheh-yan's Government here has been completely silent regarding local election preparations. Meanwhile elections have been held widely throughout China, except in Hopei and Chahar.

According to unofficial Chinese sources, Japanese militarists here object to elections being held in these two provinces. Impartial foreign observers have advanced no other explanation.

There have been no official Chinese admissions of such a damaging fact. Japanese military circles are likewise reluctant to explain their attitude.

When asked if Japan objected to elections here, one high Japanese military officer said that "the Hopei-Chahar council should act in the best way suited to the special situation in North China." He was then asked if this "special situation" made elections undesirable from the Japanese standpoint, to which he replied, "I don't think I know." Meanwhile, no notices of elections have been posted in Peiping.

Two Chinese organizations here have, however, chosen their delegates to the national assembly. After a month of hectic campaigning an affiliation of Chinese women's organizations selected ten delegates, all women, for the Nanking assembly. The Chinese Newspapermen's Association are sending six delegates from their own ranks.

These candidates cannot legally participate in the assembly until they have been duly elected by registered voters here, and no registration has taken place. One report states that the delegates may proceed to Nanking anyway, there to be selected by the National Government as representing Hopei and Chahar provinces and the special municipalities of Peiping and Tientsin.

Though dominated politically and economically by Japanese, North China is still a part of the Chinese Republic on paper. But when for the first time the people of China express their will at the polls this fall, it seems virtually certain that the voters of North China will have no part in it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Y. M. C. A. Pays Tribute to Founder

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, and Mildred M. McAffee, president of Wellesley College.

"Growing out of the work of the churches and enlarging the field of church activity, the Young Men's Christian Association developed an institution where emphasis was placed essentially upon Christianity in action rather than upon Christian beliefs and Christian modes of thought," President Roosevelt said. "During the recent depression the Y. M. C. A. has done valiant service in providing programs of guidance, education and recreation for the millions of young men who have stood in great need of such programs."

Governor Landon's message, which was read by W. J. Parker, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., said:

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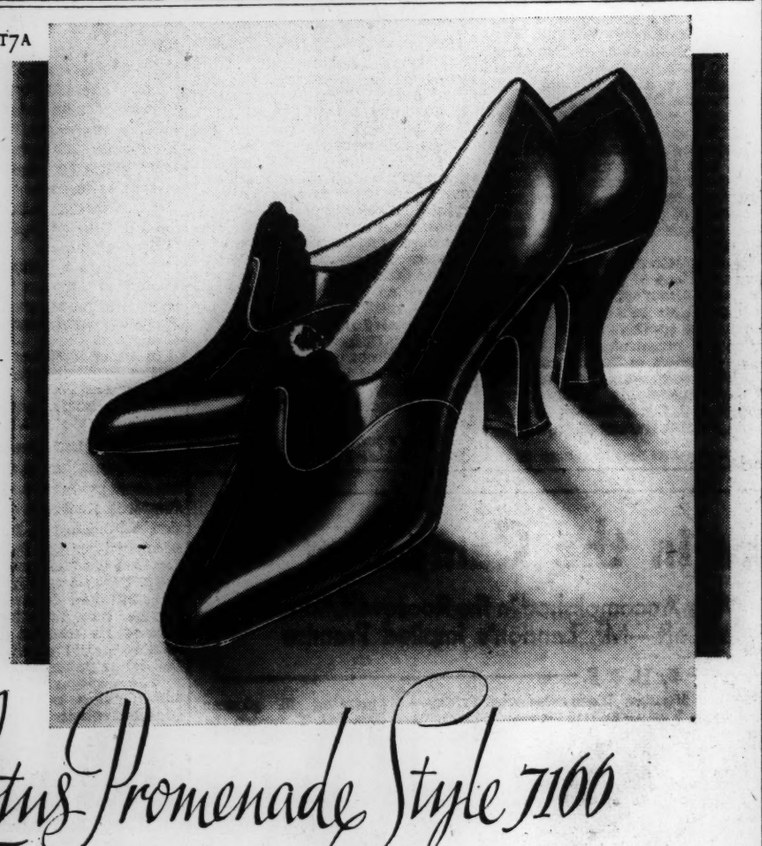

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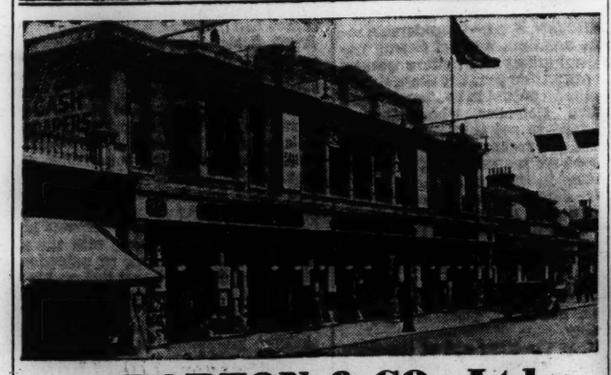

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Oldest State University Marks 143rd Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 12—Amid speechmaking, clanging of bells and other festivities, the University of North Carolina, the oldest State University in America, today observed its 143d anniversary.

Eminent speakers from various parts of the country were here for the occasion. Today's chief speaker was Dr. Samuel Childs Mitchell, Ph. D., of the University of Richmond, formerly president of the University of South Carolina.

Dr. R. B. House, dean of administration of the university, presided at the morning exercises held in Memorial Hall. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the university, introduced Dr. Mitchell.

The University of North Carolina was provided for in the constitution written by the convention in Halifax in 1776. It was chartered in 1789 at Fayetteville, N. C. The cornerstone of "Old East," the right-hand building of the Masonic cross which is the plan of the university, is said to have been laid on Oct. 12, 1793. Old East was opened in 1795.

The First Student

Early records of the university reveal that the first student was a Hinton James. It is said that he walked 178 miles from Wilmington in New Hanover County, N. C., to register. An amusing story which goes with this tale is that very shortly after his arrival his first effort in his English class was a composition entitled "The Pleasures of College Life."

The Masonic element in the founding of the University of North Carolina is most pronounced and very significant. In writing of the first University day, Oct. 12, 1793, the late Dr. Kemp P. Battle, former president, said: "A long procession of people for the first time is marching along the narrow road, afterwards to be widened into a noble avenue. Many of them are clad in the striking, typical insignia of the Masonic Fraternity, their Grand Master arrayed in the full decorations of his rank.

"They march with military tread, because most of them have seen service, many scarred with wounds of horrid war. Their faces are serious, for they feel that they are engaged in a great work. They are proceeding to lay the foundations of an institution which for weal or woe is to shape the minds of thousands of unborn children; whose influence will be felt more and more, ever widening and deeping as the years roll on, as one of the great forces of civilization.

First University Day

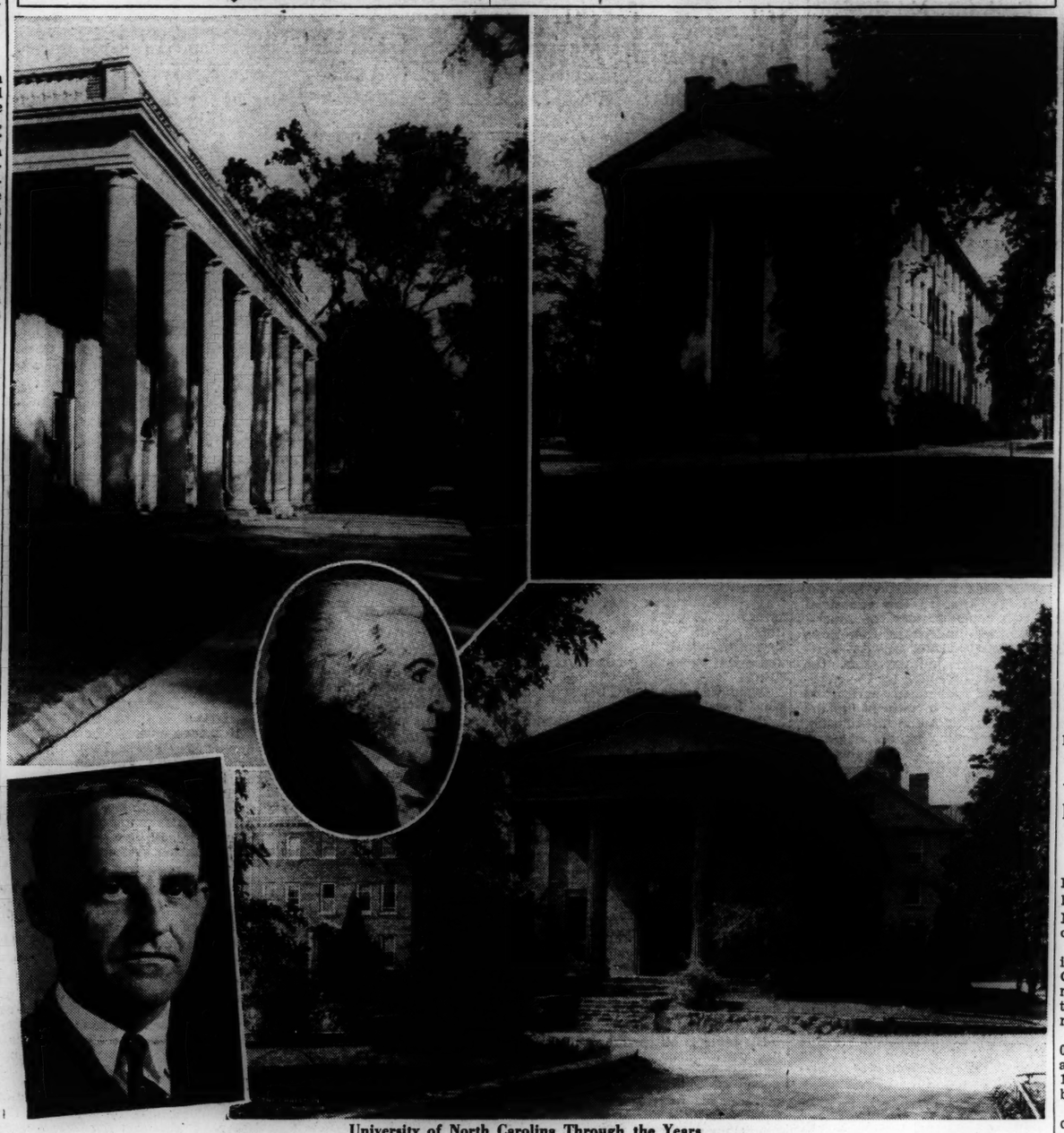
"The tall commanding figure most conspicuous in the Grand Master's regalia is that of William Richardson Davie, . . . statesman, diplomat and general. Next to Davie is his great rival, Justice Alfred Moore, whose learning and acquirements secured for him a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, as Associate Justice with John Marshall of Virginia. . . . The orator of the day, followed by a long line of eloquent men, was Dr. Samuel E. McCorkle, trustee of the university, who had labored untiringly for its advancement.

"He had worked for the university, begged for it, and preached for it. It was most fitting that he should deliver the first address at the university. Acknowledging the scriptural truth, 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it,' he laid down the general proposition that the happiness of mankind is best promoted by the advancement of learning and science and that such institutions as this were the means of advancement.

"He concluded as follows: 'May this hill be for religion as the ancient hill of Zion, and for literature and the muses may it surprise ancient Parnassus.'"

Continuing, Dr. Battle wrote: "We thank thee, thou venerable father of education in our State. On this foundation the university desires to rest the enlightenment of the people, their instruction not alone in secular learning but in religious truth leading up to and sustaining liberty, demanding beneficent laws under which wealth may be accumulated and individual happiness and national glory be secured, all sanctified by the blessings of God; these are the methods, these are the good rewards of the university."

Landmarks and Leaders in Free Public Higher Education



University of North Carolina Through the Years

Upper Left—Graham Memorial Building, Center of Student Activities. Upper Right—'Old East,' the First Building, Started on Oct. 12, 1793. Inset—William Richardson Davie, Founder of the University. Lower Left—Dr. Frank Porter Graham, President. Lower Right—Carolina Playmakers' Theater, Formerly the Smith Building, Where Ante-Bellum Balls Were Given

Rockefeller Church In Cleveland Aided

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12 (AP)—A gift of $255,000 from John D. Rockefeller Sr., and John D. Rockefeller Jr., has saved their old church from financial difficulties and embarked it on a broadened program.

It is the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, where the elder Rockefeller was Sunday school superintendent for many years and where he still holds the honorary title. Mr. Rockefeller Jr., also held his boyhood membership here.

It was known as the "Rockefeller church" in the days of the oil magnate's rise to fame when he lived only a few blocks away.

Under conditions of the gift, the title to the church building and land is to go to the Cleveland Baptist association for supervision. Dr. D. R. Sharpe, executive secretary of the association, who made the announcement, said the program would permit continuance of the present huge downtown church edifice and a "broadened program" providing the best leadership available.

TVA Extends Pact For Sale of Power To Private Company

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Paving the way for possible creation of an electric power pool in the Southeast, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation on Oct. 10 announced agreement to extend for three months their present contract for sale of TVA power to the private company.

Officials of the two organizations, along with representatives of other federal and private power interests initiated the study of the power pooling idea Sept. 30 at a White House conference.

Their agreement to extend the Commonwealth & Southern-TVA contract to allow time for a power pool study was announced through the White House. The contract would have expired Nov. 3. The announcement said maintenance of the "status quo" in the Tennessee Valley area was necessary during the period of the study.

During the three-months period, the contracting parties agreed to make no efforts to solicit customers in territory now served by the other. In addition, Commonwealth and Southern agreed to sign no contracts for service for a period longer than one year "in the general vicinity of the authority operation." Another change affected the amount of power TVA might sell to other customers besides Commonwealth and Southern.

President Roosevelt, in calling the original pooling conference, expressed the hope that experience gained in the projected southeastern pool would lay the groundwork for similar arrangements in the areas of the Bonneville and Boulder dams and other large Federal power projects.

Madrid Defense Junta Believed New Ruling Body

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP)—A new governing body to direct Madrid forces entrenched for Fascist siege of the Spanish capital, has given first evidence of its existence.

Whether the new body sought to take over powers of the cabinet, in line with recent criticism of defense tactics of the Socialist-Communist regime was not apparent.

Briefly, the new "Madrid Junta Defensa" announced its appearance with a newspaper note thanking anti-fascists for messages expressing pledges of support.

May Be Ruling Power

(Censorship prevented elaboration of the defense junta's position in the Government, but some sources in London expressed possibility the junta now may be the ruling power in the Socialist capital.

(Dispatches in the past week have related growing criticism against Premier Francisco Largo Caballero's conduct of the war, and the steady approach of fascist armies maneuvering to encircle Madrid has created an atmosphere of worry and fear. A curfew to keep citizens from the streets has become effective.)

Rebel General Sentenced

Continued action against fascist sympathizers was reported at Alicante, where the People's Tribunal sentenced to death Gen. Jose Garcia and six other officers. They were charged with fostering rebellion.

Government miners continued the attack on remaining fascist defenders barricaded in the center of Oviedo. Two Moorish cavalry squadrons fighting with the fascists were annihilated, reports here said.

Four fifths of the town was held by the dynamite-throwing miners, it was reported. Only a remnant of the fascist army continued to hold out.

The miners, occupying America square demolished numerous houses in Uria street, main thoroughfare of Oviedo.

Military Schools in Madrid

The Madrid War Ministry also reported violent fighting near Siguenza northeast of Madrid and claimed its recapture. Government positions were subjected to furious attacks by the fascist force, however.

Busy mapping plans for defense of the capital, creation of three military schools for training officers to lead militia volunteers was announced here today.

Offensives on the southern front, where fascist armies have moved up consistently, were directed at San Martin de Valdeiglesias. Recapture of this strategic town to the west of Madrid was regarded as the first step necessary in any effort to drive back the fascist armies to the south.

Spanish Insurgents Mass For Drive Against Madrid

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 12 (AP)—Massed in a solid line through mountainous country west of Madrid, insurgent troops looked ahead today for the order to march on the capital.

Fascist concentrations, especially heavy on the Avila and Toledo fronts, expected their commanders to set El Escorial and Navalcarnero as immediate objectives in the forthcoming advance.

The insurgent high command, encouraged by occupation of Cerbreros, strategic mountain town which controls Madrid's electric power, expressed hope of dominating the capital within 10 days.

On the southern front, Fascist headquarters asserted, northward-marching columns occupied two towns approximately 20 miles northwest of Cordoba—Villaharta and Espiel.

Rain of Bombs

The conquering insurgents labored to consolidate their positions around San Martin De Valdeiglesias as Government bombing planes kept up a steady rain of bombs on the Fascist forces. The bombardment did slight actual damage, however, and the aerial attacks ceased under heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Three Fascist columns engaged Socialist militiamen in a heavily-wooded valley three miles from San Martin to block a projected Government drive to regain the city.

One force of insurgents met the Socialist troops head-on, while two other columns swung flanking attacks from either side. The Socialist troops were believed tied up hopelessly—with little chance to advance and none to retreat.

The provisional Government at Burgos took another step in its campaign against the Madrid administration by threatening legal action against purchasers who buy jewelry, art treasures and other valuable objects from Socialist supporters.

The authorities accused government sympathizers of robbing churches and museums and sending the stolen treasures abroad.

Legal action will be brought, the fascist officials warned, against purchasers not only in Spain but also in other countries. Those who buy from the Socialists will be barred from future trading with Spain—the provisional Government asserted—after the fascists seize control of the Government.

Basques Agree to Free Fascist Women Hostages; British Aid Evacuation

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A British Government communiqué today announced that the Basque Government of Bilbao had agreed to liberate all fascist women now held as hostages, for evacuation by British ships.

The evacuation will be carried out under auspices of the International Red Cross.

It was understood that Basque women, held by the insurgents who are besieging Bilbao, would be similarly released. Efforts were continuing to effect the liberation of women held in other Spanish sectors.

The number affected by today's agreement was not known here.

Boulder Dam Electricity Lights Los Angeles Streets

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Energy of the mighty Colorado river, harnessed into light and power by Boulder dam, was at the command of Los Angeles today.

A peacetime celebration unrivaled in the city's history—Night Police Chief, Bert Brewer said nearly a million persons saw it—welcomed the first Boulder electricity last night.

It traveled 266 miles over a $30,000,000 transmission line. It was but a sample 115,000 horsepower of the 1,835,000 horsepower eventually to be generated by the Colorado.

Sun-arcs cast rays of 7,000,000 candlepower over downtown streets as the current arrived. A necklace of 16 great searchlights circled the tower of the City Hall.

Air Reserve Elects Alabaman

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Capt. William Henry Beatty of Birmingham, Ala., was elected national president of the Air Reserve Association of the United States, and San Francisco was chosen as the 1937 convention city at the annual meeting here Oct. 10. Captain Beatty succeeds Major A. M. Woody of Louisville, Ky. Major Peter C. Borre, Boston, Mass., was elected senior vice-president.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. If I have not made any mistake I have used the keys just above and to the left of those intended.
2. Sulky, Bulky, Bully, Bulls, Pulls, Pulps, Pulpy, Puppy, Pappy, Happy.
3. Cross out the first 1 in the top row; the last 3 in the next row; all three 5's; the last figure 7, and all three 9's. The total will be 1111.
4. Pitchfork, Pigion, Paddock, Capital, Piebald, Catamaran, Currant, Bayonet, Finery, Pansy.
5. The I's have IT. (The "Ayes" have it.)
5. A TT I see (Attic)

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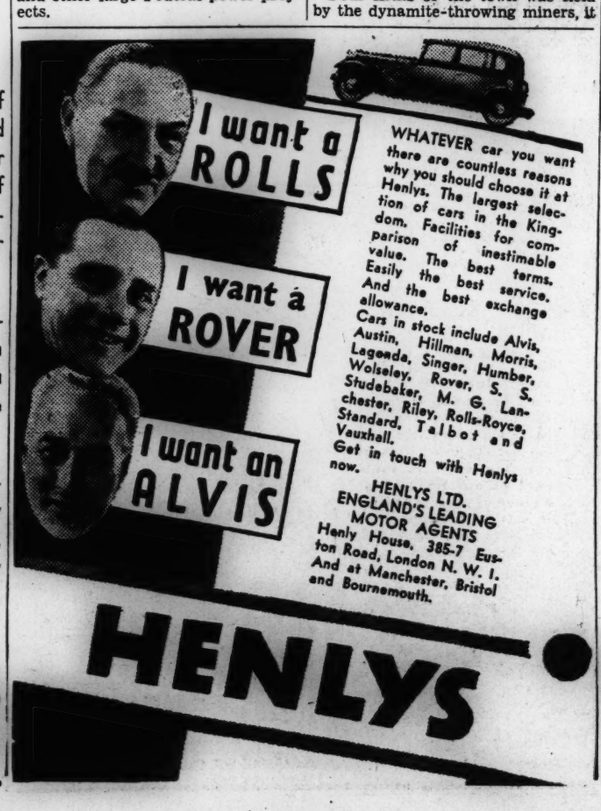

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President in Omaha Speech Calls GOP Farm Plan a Dole

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12 (AP)—Following is the complete text of President Roosevelt's address here Saturday night:

First a word to you as Nebraskans. I hope it will be heard by the citizens of the other 47 states because I know that what I am going to say represents the conviction of the great majority of those who are devoted to good government, clean government, representative government.

On this platform sits a man whose reputation for many years has been known in every community—a man old in years but young in heart—a man who through all these years has had no boss but his own conscience—the senior Senator from the State of Nebraska, given to the nation by the people of Nebraska—George W. Norris.

Norris an Exception

Outside of my own state of New York, I have consistently refrained from taking part in elections in any other state.

But Senator Norris' name has been entered as a candidate for senator from Nebraska. And to my rule of non-participation in state elections I have made—and so long as he lives I always will make—one magnificently justified exception.

George Norris' candidacy transcends state and party lines. In our national history we have had few elder statesmen who like him have preserved the aspirations of youth as they accumulated the wisdom of years.

He is one of the major prophets of America.

Help this great American to continue a historic career of service.

Nebraska will be doing a great service, not only to itself but to every other state in the Union and to the nation as a whole if it places this great American above partisanship and keeps George Norris in the Senate of the United States.

Pledge to Farmers

In 1932 I pledged my administration to a farm policy that would help the farmer. Tonight every man and woman on an American farm who has read today's market reports knows that we have done what we said we would do.

What needed to be done?

You know that in March, 1933, after 12 lean years, farm income was disappearing and farm prices had sunk to a bankruptcy level.

In 1932 America's farm population was the greatest in our history, but the farmers' income was the lowest for the quarter century for which we have records. Farmers represented 25 per cent of the nation's population—but they got only 7½ per cent of the national income.

The specter of foreclosure stalked the farmer's plow.

American agriculture was on the road to pauperism.

When the World War ended, the nations of Europe whom we had been feeding went back to farming for themselves. Our farmers were left holding the bag—a bag that bulged with vast quantities of wheat, corn and cotton for which the market had disappeared.

That was the farmer's plight. What did Republican leadership do about it?

The best that it could offer was the farm board. The farm board set an all-time high for extravagant futility. It met the problem of unsalable and unexportable surpluses by piling up bigger surpluses.

To finish the job, the Republican Smoot-Hawley tariff robbed the farmer of his last chance for a foreign market.

Defeatest Attitude

We found that this conspicuous failure of government to help the farmer had created—by March, 1933—a state of mind in the nation which, itself, seemed to bar any way out of the farmer's difficulties. There was a defeatist attitude—a conviction that the farmer could not be helped—that all efforts were foredoomed to failure—that any party which dared to substitute action for talk would get its political fingers burned.

Along with this defeatism there was the belief that money spent on the farm problem was money wasted—that the only excuse for spending it was to keep the farmer in line—to buy political peace.

That was what happened to American agriculture when this administration came into office.

That was the debris of 12 years of failure which we had to clear away before we could begin to lay the basis for a permanent agricultural prosperity.

Tonight you know that the ground has been cleared of that debris. After 12 years in which he has been harassed and weighed down by the burdens of each succeeding day, the farmer at last has begun to get into the clear, so that he can begin again to take thought for tomorrow.

Back of what we did was the conviction that the agricultural problem is not a problem for the farmer alone—that it is a problem for the nation as a whole. That is the way we attacked it.

And the nation is now going along with the farmer. Now for the first time in this industrial period of our history the American people understand that there is a definite bond between agriculture and industry—that the money we have used for the restoration of American agriculture has been an investment in the restoration of American industry, an underwriting for the wages of American labor, a stimulus for profits in American business.

Run by Farmers

The defeatest attitude has at least been defeated.

Back of what we did was a second conviction—that a sound farm policy must be a policy run by farmers. Ours is that kind of a policy. The farmers of America moved into the department of agriculture on the day that Henry Wallace set up shop there. For the first time, a national farm program was made in conference and with the agreement of farm leaders of all our farm organizations—a program which came out of the free and open councils of farmers rather than out of the vote-catching schemes of politicians.

With these convictions, this administration put its hand to the plow. It has not turned, it will not turn back.

I am going to tell you in just seven sentences what we did. Every man and woman on an American farm can expand those seven sentences in terms of the recovery that has come to each of them in the last three and a half years.

1. By our agricultural adjustment act, our monetary policy, our soil conservation program, and our assistance to farm co-operatives, we raised the farmers' net annual income by $3,500,000,000 to a sum three times what it was in 1932.

2. Through the Farm Credit Administration we saved thousands of homes and farms from foreclosure and reduced the staggering burden of the farmers' debts.

3. Through reciprocal trade treaties and international currency stabilization, we have begun to recover the farmers' foreign markets in the only way in which they can be recovered and held—by a policy of mutual international advantage which today is bearing fruit in the reopening of markets for American farm products in all of the 14 countries making these agreements—by a policy which, for example, within the last 10 days has brought about lower tariffs in France, Italy and Switzerland to the benefit of our farmers. A growing trade is making for international peace.

Restored Income

4—By our program to revive business—to increase employment—to raise business and professional incomes and the wages of labor—and by increasing the purchasing power and consumption of the average American family—we have restored national income, and prepared the way for the steady and long-time expansion of the farmers' home market.

5—By our program of land use and conservation we have ended the policy of immediate glut and eventual waste, and have laid the basis for permanent plenty.

6—By our program of rural electrification—by our farm-to-market roads—by our aid to rural schools, we have begun to get for the farmer his fair share in the comforts, the advantages, the wider interests and the deeper satisfactions which go to make the good life for himself and for his children.

7—When disastrous drought struck the land in parts of our country, we rushed immediate and direct relief to the farmers and stockmen to save them from want—a policy that some people call waste—but you and I call wise.

Vast Difference

There is the record. In those seven sentences, the farmer and the farmer's family can measure, for themselves, the vast difference between the desperation which was theirs in 1933 and the recovery which is theirs in 1936. From what the record has done and is doing for you—judge for yourselves our determination and our capacity to carry this program through.

After having neglected a 12-year opportunity for help to the American farmer as his condition got worse and worse, what does Republican leadership now offer?

First of all, it would scrap the present program, which it has condemned as a "subterfuge" and a "stopgap." It would junk the farmers' organization to carry it out. It would end the farmers' program of co-operation, and send them back to the "free competition"—or "rugged individualism" if you will—that wrecked them in 1932.

Next it would substitute a system of tariff equivalent payments, not for any permanent contribution to farm wealth or national income, but merely as a cash handout—or a dole. These payments would be made only to the producers of exportable farm crops—specifically on hogs, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

Dairymen, cattle men, sugar growers and producers of other crops of which there normally is no exportable surplus would be left out.

What about the effect of such a scheme? Would it serve to protect farmers from price collapse under a burden of surpluses? Would it guard them in the future against a disaster like 1932?

No plan could lead the nation back faster to such a crisis.

The proposed plan of the Republican leaders is a straight subsidy of unlimited farm production. In a year or two of normal weather it would pile surplus on top of surplus, driving prices down and down. It is the federal farm board all over again.

Propose Repeal

Finally, to make the parallel with 1932 letter perfect, the Republican leaders now propose to repeal the reciprocal tariff act, and go back to the Smoot-Hawley tariff policy. Once again, as in 1932, the farmers would have price-crushing surpluses at home, and no place abroad to sell them.

What about the cost? It would run to one and a half and even possibly two billion dollars every year. This vast sum would be spent not to save agriculture but to wreck it.

Either this plan which they advocate in the West, or the curtailment of expenditures they talk about in the East, would have to be discarded. Both promises cannot possibly be carried out.

For the first time in many cruel years, we are getting the problem of the business of farming well in hand. Do you now want to turn over that problem to the care of those who did nothing about it in the past? Do you want to turn it over to those who now make inconsistent campaign-devised, half-baked promises which you and I know they cannot keep?

Accept Simile

It has been said that the administration's farm program changes each year like new models of automobiles. I accept that simile. The automobile of today is the same kind of vehicle, in principle, as it was 20 years ago. But because the automobile manufacturer did not hesitate to pioneer—because he was willing to make yearly changes in his model—the nation now drives a car that is vastly improved. Farming, too, is the same in principle now as it has always been. But because the farmer has been willing to pioneer—because, with the aid of scientists, economists and engineers he has been willing, year after year, to change—because of these things both the product of the farms and the business of farming have been vastly improved. It is the aim of our policy not only to prevent the return of yesterday's model but to make tomorrow's model better than today's. Good as it was for its day, we have passed beyond model T farming.

Program Conservation

Our long-time policy of prudence and farm progress includes a program of conservation against land wastage and soil improvement. From the beginning such a program has been basic in our plans. On Oct. 25, 1935, months before the action of the Supreme Court on the triple A, I said publicly that it was the intention of the framers of that act as it was my intention: "To pass from the purely emergency phase necessitated by a grave national crisis to a long-time, more permanent, plan for American agriculture."

We knew that our soil had been recklessly impoverished by crops which did not pay. Because we stand committed to a philosophy of continuous plenty, we have set ourselves recklessly against waste—waste that comes from unneeded production, waste that imperils the nation's future by draining away the abundance with which God has enriched our soil.

Increasing production alone in an unlimited way appeals to no person who thinks the problem through. Increasing consumption must go hand in hand with it. Here is a simple figure to mull over. If every family in the United States had enough money to live on what the doctors and dietitians call a "class A diet," we would need foodstuffs from 45,000,000 acres more than we are using today. America's diet is better than that of most other nations, but from the point of view of better national health, it is still inadequate. I seek to increase purchasing power so that people can pay for more food and better food, and in turn provide a larger and larger domestic market for the farmer.

Farm Tenancy Problem

It is a further part of our long-time farm policy to attack the evil of farm tenancy. In this we have already made a good beginning with lower interest rates and better prices. We are preparing legislation, in co-operation with farm leaders, to submit to the Congress in January to help solve this problem. We cannot, as a nation, be content until we have reached the ultimate objective of every farm family owning its own land.

Further—we propose to give to the farmer and to the consumer—a sound plan of crop insurance in kind against extreme fluctuations of supply and of price. No one wins from such fluctuations but the speculator. The farmer and the consumer lose together.

That is why crop insurance is a protection for both. At one and the same time it banishes the consumer's fear of a food shortage and the farmer's fear of a food surplus. Until both are protected neither is safe. The ultimate interests of the farmer and the consumer are the same.

That is why I am not making one kind of speech to the farmers out here and another kind of speech to consumers in the big cities. The same speech and the same policy must go for both.

Cannot Buy Things

The city dweller has come to know that unless the farmer receives fair prices for what he produces, he cannot buy the things that are turned out in the shops and factories of the cities.

And so we plan for the future of agriculture—security for those who have spent their lives in farming; opportunity for real careers for young men and women of the farm—a share for farmers in the good things of life abundant enough to justify and preserve our instinctive faith in the land.

In all our plans we are guided, and will continue to be guided, by the fundamental belief that the American farmer, living on his own land, remains our ideal of self-reliance and of spiritual balance—the source from which the reservoirs of the nation's strength are constantly renewed. It is from the men and woman of our farms—living close to the soil, that this nation—like the Greek giant Antaeus, touches mother earth and rises with strength renewed a hundredfold.

We want to perpetuate that idea under modern conditions so that man may be strong in the ancient virtues and yet lay hold of the advantages which science and new knowledge offer to a well-rounded life.

Newspaper Lotteries Prohibited in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

BANNING of newspaper lotteries is among the press reforms introduced by Greece's new "dictator," Gen. John Metaxas.

Besides lotteries, certain prizes and book awards are forbidden. The new measures are expected to prove a benefit to the newspaper trade by weeding out many "sheets" which subsisted only by means of their lottery schemes.

Tut-ankh-Amen's Uncut Bread

Antiquity Becomes Human, Understandable, Vivid, in Presence of Table Spread for Egyptian Monarch—Chairs and Walking Sticks Ready for Use—Gold, Gold, Gold, Too Much Gold—King Longed for Harmony

By **R. H. Markham**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land

Tenth of 51 Articles

CAIRO—The most impressive exhibition of antiquity that I have ever seen is the Tut-ankh-Amen collection in the Cairo Museum.

It is arranged somewhat as an avenue. One enters it between two wooden guards in golden uniforms, and after passing almost countless treasures, finds at the end four complete huts or cabins of solid gold. This is certainly the most lavish public display of the precious metal in the world.

But that is not what so overwhelms the observer. There is too much gold, in fact. It bores you. Good brass well polished is almost as attractive.

Valley of the Kings

What makes this furniture of King Tut-ankh-Amen boundlessly interesting is its personal aspects. Nothing ever brought me closer to my brothers of ancient times than those spears, vases, chairs, dishes, and walking sticks. I almost succeeded in stealing back through the centuries and gazing upon the world as it was 3300 years ago. I caught time asleep. I wandered up the stream of history toward its source and saw it bubbling from a primeval spring.

Come with me and I'll tell you what I saw.

Traveling on the fantasy which this collection inspires, we go up a long, long river and steal unnoticed through an arid valley to its abrupt and sudden end amid sheer barren cliffs. It's a gash cut in high walls, half filled with hot drifting sands.

There is no sound. A tense and heavy silence has settled over all. Lizards, alert but immovable, sprawl as though embroidered upon the rocks. Millenniums were once posted here as guards. Do not awake them now.

Table Still Spread

Come quietly with me to that little hollow in the sand. Kneel down and peer through a low door. It's dark inside, so you must look sharply. A king's splendor is lying there, a dynasty, an age.

His table is all spread. His bread lies there uncut. His flowers rest in their vases. The chariots stand ready. By the bow are two filled quivers of ivory-pointed arrows. Gloves for the royal hands are found upon a chest. Two guards wait, still and patient, for their master to arise.

See the hourglass there by the alabaster lamp, through whose translucent sides a pale flame slightly shimmers! The sand has ceased to run. Long ceased to run. Before Joseph the Israelite became a power in this very Egypt. Before Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. Think how those guards have waited, neither wearying nor sighing nor seeking respite from their watches.

David took Jerusalem, the Jews flourished and their kingdom disappeared as those sentinels stood guard. Aristotle taught and to many was forgotten. Athens lighted the world and grew dark again as the guards waited.

Romans mastered the seven hills, took Spain, England, Asia Minor and this Egypt, then declined as the bread lay uncut on the table. Charlemagne dominated Europe, Philip II tried to make the world Roman Catholic, and the World War was fought as the ivory-decked chariots and gold-covered throne waited for their master to occupy them.

What of the Hittites?

Not an arrow has fallen from its quiver, not a flower from its vase, not a bead from its string. Each spear rests in its place upon the wall! Time forgot this valley.

If we should now wake the sleeper there and lead him back to his Nile, do you know what kind of world he would find? One almost the very same to which he said good night. Fine drifting sand. The full-flowing Nile. Ivory and gold, glass beads and alabaster vases, donkeys, geese and fig trees, roses and the stars.

When Tut-ankh-Amen retired, Africa echoed with strife; and it does now, too. Then empires were in conflict; and now, too. There was discord in Palestine—urgent appeals were being sent from Jerusalem; and now, too. Then parents toiled in love for their children; and now too.

If Tut-ankh-Amen should arise today and call his Prime Minister he might ask, "Are the Hittites still pressing toward Egypt?"

"Now they're called Italians," the Minister would answer, "and they're pressing hard."

"How about the Assyrians?"

"They're called Britishers now, Your Majesty, and they're very strong."

"How about taxes?"

"Coming slow, Your Majesty."

"Customs?"

"Well, trade's poor, Your Majesty."

Then the king would dismiss his minister and sit down to his breakfast of milk and figs and melons without dreaming that more than three millenniums had passed.

Nor should I tell him. But I might ask him one thing. Twould be about his snakes!

A Royal Yearner

Tut-ankh-Amen was a yearner. He wanted much of life. He demanded more than meat and drink, than pomp and power. He wished to live bounteously and without end. He desired a rich and boundless home with sun and moon and stars, with air and water, beauty and fragrance, form and color. He longed to be accepted as a child of all the gods and be taken to their eternal mansions. It was the king's chief care. I, myself, saw that written on every piece of his royal furniture.

All that unmeasured gold, those beads and glass and fire-red stones, that jewelry without limit, the vases and the sarcophagus were for his gods. That gold was to pave his way to heaven and adorn his dwelling there. He had countless images of sacred cobras. The tomb crawled with golden snakes. There were figures of cows, hawks, vultures, beetles, and bulls. No Egyptian god was omitted. No gift withheld.

Tut-ankh-Amen offered the treasures of a world to buy a home in the hereafter. He implored snakes for eternal life. He spent the wealth of a kingdom on gold cobras.

Futile Offerings

And in vain. Tut-ankh-Amen's heap of precious metal was as futile as Zoser's pile of stones.

But I enjoy sitting here in the museum beside his gold and alabaster. He hoped they would survive the ages, just as they have, unbroken and untarnished. But he thought gods would be standing beside his throne, not a little man from Kansas. I am terribly sorry his plans went astray. I like him for his longings.

He wanted above all things to find harmony, and so do I. But for the Egyptian king and the little American, it is not gold nor precious stones that open the way; it must be love and purity of heart.

Roosevelt Assails Landon's Program to Aid Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

tioned that the coming Buenos Aires conference might propose an inter-American highway, as a symbol of unity and peace.

At dawn today the special left the state of Wyoming which most observers conceded to Republicans, and came to the doubtful state of Colorado.

But the event of the trip, so far, has been the big farm speech at Omaha. Sharper and more direct than any previous attack on Governor Landon it marks a clear-cut demarcation of policy between the two parties.

Governor Landon proposes, in effect, to give federal farm subsidies to agriculture, equivalent to full tariff protection on the domestically consumed portions of crops, produced on family sized farms.

Mr. Roosevelt charges the Landon plan would cost "one and a half, or even possibly $2,000,000,000, a year" and that it would put Republican economies out of the question.

Can't Work Both Ends

"Either this plan which they advocate in the West," cried the President, "or the curtailment of expenditures they talk about in the East, would have to be discarded. Both promises cannot possibly be carried out."

Mr. Roosevelt's road-stop addresses thus far have brought only moderate responses, markedly in contrast to the enthusiasm of 1932, and in particular the welcome to Senator Norris at Nebraska Wayside Halls has seemed ominously restrained. Nothing, however, could have surpassed the tumultuous reception accorded the President and Senator Norris by some 12,000 people packed in the great auditorium at Omaha, while an outside overflow crowd of several thousand was just as enthusiastic.

New Deal Farm Record

The seven points cited by Mr. Roosevelt as summarizing the New Deal's benefits to the farmers follow:

1. Under New Deal encouragement farmers' net annual income has tripled since 1932.
2. The Farm Credit Administration have saved thousands of farms from foreclosure and reduced their indebtedness.
3. Foreign markets for farm products have been reopened by reciprocal trade treaties and currency stabilization.
4. Home markets have been revived by restoring national income.
5. Present land use and conservation programs promise to help stabilize production.
6. Farm life has been enriched by rural electrification, farm-to-market roads and aid to rural schools.
7. In the drought, the New Deal gave immediate and direct relief.

While Governor Landon denounces crop control as "scarcity economics," Mr. Roosevelt charges the Landon tariff-equivalent payments would be "merely a cash hand-out, a dole" piling up surpluses.

Both candidates promise some kind of crop insurance, but while Governor Landon favors a cash method, possibly financed by private companies, Mr. Roosevelt recommends federal direction of the plan and insurance in kind.

Roosevelt Denies Debt Increased by $13,000,000

CRESTON, Iowa, Oct. 12—Apparently in answer to Governor Landon's charge in Chicago last night that the New Deal had added $13,000,000,000 to the public debt, Mr. Roosevelt declared the debt increase had been only $8,000,000,000, with a $22,000,000,000 increase in national income.

Those who charged the debt increase was larger than that, he said, in many cases "had not read the budget."

"I have several times," he continued, "thought it is larger than a Sears Roebuck catalogue."

Referring by indirection to the Landon speech he asked the crowd. "If you, by borrowing $800 could increase you annual income $2200 every year, would you do it?"

When the crowd shouted, "Yes," Mr. Roosevelt declared that in effect, was what the New Deal had done for the country, but in terms of billions, rather than hundreds.

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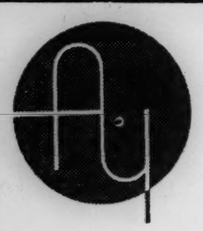

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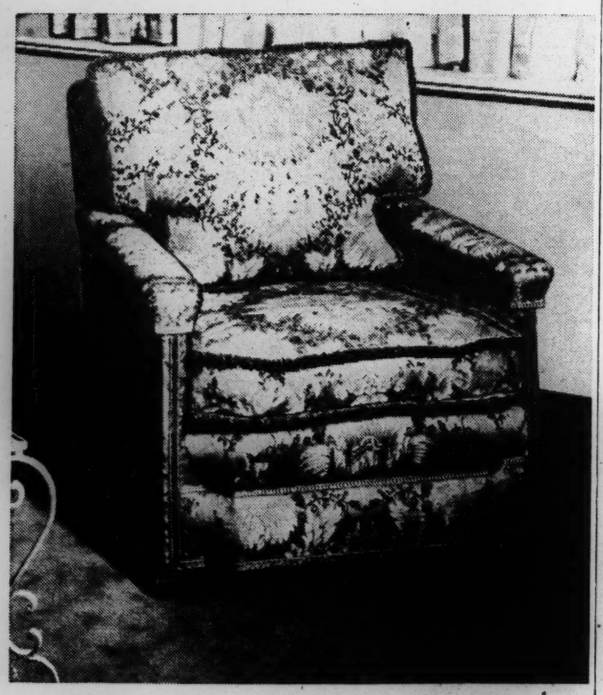

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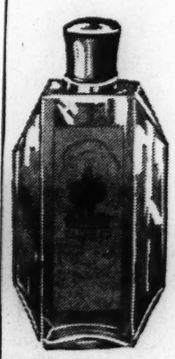

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President in Denver Pledges Action to Abet Constitution

DENVER, Oct. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt, standing in the shadow of the Rockies today, coupled a declaration that "We are around the corner" with a statement that America's monetary system "is the safest in the world today."

He asserted, too, government relief and other costs were coming down with an increase in private employment and pledged the New Deal to "more action, sound action . . . to save the constitutional representative form of government in which we rejoice."

Speaking from the west terrace of the state Capitol, the Chief Executive addressed his first Far West campaign speech to citizens of the great metal mining regions. The radio carried his words across the nation.

Denies G. O. P. Waste Charge

Declaring local citizens suggested work projects approved in Washington, he said it was a "pitiful spectacle to see Republican leaders call this great program waste and extravagance—for they are the same leaders who, when their own state or city or county was involved, were the first to run to Washington pleading for federal aid."

After asserting water conservation was a part of the Administration's program and that the stock-raising industry must be preserved, the President told of the New Deal's sugar control efforts and congratulated sugar-beet growers on their "substantial reduction in the employment of hired children in the fields."

Defends Monetary Policy

He spoke also on mining revival after the Administration had "laid the ghost of the old gold parity of the dollar" and when it purchased gold and silver.

The great bullion reserves now in the United States Treasury, he said, "are sufficient to redeem every dollar of our currency far more than 100 per cent, and yet people for partisan purposes are willing to spread the gospel of fear that our currency is not on a sound foundation.

"I tell you, and you know, that our monetary system is the soundest in the world today."

Turning to recovery, he asserted:

We Are Around Corner

"I tell you, and you will agree, that we are around the corner. Private employment is picking up. That means that government expenditures for work for the unemployed are coming down. That means that the total of government expenditures will decline.

"Turning the corner also means that government income from existing taxes, without new taxes, is going up.

"I repeat to you what I said in Pittsburgh a week and a half ago, that decrease in expenditures and increase in income mean within a year or two a balanced budget and the beginning of reduction in the national debt."

The President reserved his reference to the Constitution for his final two sentences:

Promises Further Action

"We have shown our determination in the past by action. You can trust us to prove that determination in the future by more action, sound action, action that is saving and will continue to save the constitutional representative form of government in which we rejoice."

The President led up to his discussion of government spending by calling attention that this was Columbus Day.

He said there were those who felt the cost of Columbus' great voyage was too high and others who "offered him the counsel of despair."

"But the valiant admiral, firm to his purpose, sailed on," he said. "And all America pays him tribute today."

He said past Republican administrations had done nothing except "lend dollars to people at the top with the vain hope that some of it would trickle down, and except to fold their arms, stand still and wait for a famous corner to come to them."

Says Spending Was Wise

The first act of the New Deal, he added, "was to discover where the corner was and then turn it." The turning involved two "obvious and simple methods of locomotion:

"Of course, we spent money," he said at another point. "It went to put needy men and women without jobs to work, and to buy materials, the processing of which put other men and women to work.

"You on the plains and throughout the great mountain area can judge for yourselves whether the work was worth doing.

"Washington did not originate the projects," he continued. "You did. You told us where reclamation projects were needed. You told us where water should be conserved. You told us where floods should be controlled. You told us where new homesteads should be located. You told us where roads needed to be improved.

Says People Dictated

"You told us, in short, in every state and city and county throughout this great region and indeed throughout the United States the most practical way of giving work and at the same time creating public improvements of a permanent useful character.

"And in the overwhelming majority of cases your advice was good."

He said the Administration was "proud" of its cattle-buying program during the drought years, which Republican leaders had called a "policy of waste."

"Lack of foresight on the part of former administrations," he asserted, "compelled us to buy up sheep and cattle which otherwise would have died in their tracks from lack of food and water."

Calls Benefits Widespread

Not only the stockman, banker, merchant and packer benefited, he continued, but "above all, those who benefited most were the unfortunate men and women and children on the relief rolls—hundreds of thousands of families all over the country—to whom the meat was distributed."

Turning to water conservation, the President recalled his speech in the summer of 1934 dedicating Fort Peck Dam in Montana, and said he wanted to see the day come soon when "we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that flows from the heavens and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

He said his Administration had "shown the way because it had the will to do," and asked:

For All the People

"Are you willing to turn America over to those who in past years shut their eyes to the problems of this nation?"

"We have sought and found practical answers to the problems of industry, agriculture and mining," he said. "We have clung to no outworn method as an excuse for failure to act. We have had faith not in panaceas, but in the courage and resourcefulness of men and women to meet their problems themselves if given a chance, an opportunity that is the right of every American.

"We have used the resources of government to give that chance, not to a favored few, but to all the people of this great nation with all of their richly diversified interests."

Variations on a Theme of Steel

Iron and Steel Exhibits at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland
At Left—Primitive Beehive Furnace, With a Suggestion of Mountainous Countryside Around It
At Right—Dr. A. A. Bates, Associate Professor of Metallurgy at Case School of Applied Science, Demonstrates the Method of Making Iron Castings as Used in Job Casting Shops. Above His Head Is a Mural of Iron Casting

Landon Bidding For Bull Moose Votes in Ohio

(Continued from Page 1)

Howard papers, supporting President Roosevelt, recently completed a statewide poll in the territories, showing Mr. Roosevelt 21,804, Mr. Landon 14,884, and Mr. Lemke 3163.

The defect of all these polls is that they probably do not bring in enough of the country vote, believed to support Governor Landon. It is the rough estimate of the best authorities that there is a 12 per cent Roosevelt lead in the cities, and a 20 per cent Landon lead in the country. Since Ohio usually polls about a million and a half votes in the cities and a million votes in the country, that leaves the result of the election very close. That is why both presidential candidates will be here this week.

Some of the polls show a relatively substantial switch of votes from Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 to Mr. Landon in 1936 the totals are not large enough to give Governor Landon a lead in the polls (because more Roosevelt people are returning their ballots), but if carried on a percentage scale in the final electoral figures, are believed to be enough to elect Governor Landon by well over 60,000 votes. Any such conclusion, however, must be taken with reserves—as, indeed, should any conclusion about the election save that one candidate or other will win.

Since any candidacy must be a bid for all groups of votes, Governor Landon made his appeal to the Italo-American vote on Columbus Day at Columbus. He telegraphed to Judge John A. Sbarbaro of Chicago: "Our citizens of Italian extraction have rendered great and valuable service through the years in the development of America. Here they have discovered the opportunity for free enterprise and unshackled initiative through which they have found the finer things of life.

"While they have been helping to build America they have been free to achieve those rewards that come to individual enterprise under the opportunities of the American system. Let us keep it so."

Roosevelt Speech Proves Landon's Waste Charge, G. O. P. Committee Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Republican National Committee issued a statement last night "thanking President Roosevelt for proving in his Omaha speech Saturday night one of the main points which Governor Landon made at Chicago Friday night—that spenders can't be trusted to balance the budget."

"At Omaha, Mr. Roosevelt tried to establish the theory that you can't have farm relief if you balance the budget," the statement said. "He attacked Governor Landon for promising the farmers and those on relief that they would be cared for under a Republican Administration which also would balance the budget.

"By these assertions, Mr. Roosevelt convicted himself of what Governor Landon said Friday night, when he declared: 'Those who preach spending, practice spending, and brag about spending, cannot stop spending. That is the record of this Administration.'"

The statement continued: "Mr. Roosevelt's effort to belittle this program of Governor Landon shows what is in his heart and mind; he has no more thought of attempting to balance the budget than he has of attempting to jump across the moon.

"Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that Governor Landon preaches one doctrine in the East and another in the West is a palpable fraud. It is an affront to the intelligence of the people of this country to tell them that a man who speaks to a nation-wide radio audience and clearly enunciates his beliefs on relief for the needy, farm relief, high taxes, political waste and balancing the budget is playing one section of the country against the other."

"These tactics on the part of Mr. Roosevelt in an effort to convince himself, if not the people, that the budget can't be balanced represent the desperation of defeat because the rising tide of opposition to Roosevelt spending is going to make the Governor of Kansas the next President of the United States."

Borah Declines to Aid Any Candidate in Campaign

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Republican and unsuccessful bidder for the Republican presidential nomination, was committed today against campaigning for any presidential candidate.

Asked directly if he would campaign for the Republican presidential ticket, the dean of the Senate replied yesterday, "I shall confine myself entirely to issues, and I shall not make a speech for any candidate. The only partisanship which concerns me is the partisanship which presents the issues."

Senator Borah is seeking election to his sixth term in the Senate.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Wokingham (auspices First Church, Bracknell): Drill Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Devonshire

Torquay: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Astoria Cinema, Boscombe, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Oxford Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Odeon Theater, High Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

Germany

Berlin (Fourth Church): Germania Pracht Saal, Chaussestrasse 110, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27. In German.

Schweidnitz: Braukommune, Adolf Hitler Platz, 8 p. m., Oct. 31. In German.

Latvia

Riga (First Church): Latvian Conservatorium, 6 p. m., Oct. 25. In German.

Poland

Lodz: Grosser Saal des Lodzer Männergesangvereins, Piotrkowska 243, 8:30 p. m., Oct 29.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church) Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

California

Delano: West Side Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Idaho

Lewiston: Normal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Illinois

Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Belleville: Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Belvidere: Church Edifice, 316 North State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Champaign (Second Church): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Crystal Lake: Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Downers Grove: Downers Grove Community High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Mattoon: City Building, Nineteenth and Prairie Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Tampico: Tampico Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Winnetka: Church Edifice, 440 Ridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Iowa

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 1015 Fifth Avenue, North, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Marshalltown: Church Building, Main and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Sioux City: Central High School, Twelfth and Nebraska Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Kansas

Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

Cambridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Newton: Church Auditorium, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Westfield: High School Auditorium, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Worcester (Society): Chestnut Street Congregational Church, Chestnut Street, opposite Pearl, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, West Maple Avenue and Chester Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, Adams Avenue and Clark Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22

Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

St. Joseph: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 4615 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Montana

Billings: New High School Auditorium, North Twenty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

New York

Dobbs Ferry: The South Presbyterian Church in Greenburgh, Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Elmira: Southside High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18

Hamburg: Masonic Temple, Buffalo and Union Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Jamestown: Washington Junior High School, Buffalo Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Seventy-second Street Theater, Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, 10:30 a. m., Oct. 24.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Lancaster: Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Urbana: Clifford Theater, South Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, 706 Duncan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 307 Sixth Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Rapid City: Ballroom, Alex Johnson Hotel, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.

Redfield: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and First Street, East, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Washington

Seattle (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, Third North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Tacoma (First Church): Church Edifice, Division and Eye Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 22. Radiocast Station KMO, 1330 kilocycles.

West Virginia

Charleston: High School Auditorium, Washington and Lee Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 1:45 p. m. Oct. 18. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second Street and Carey Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Middle Atlantic Grotto Elects Philadelphia Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12—Nicholas Tumolo, Philadelphia, was elected president of the Middle Atlantic Grotto association, succeeding Richard Link of Jersey City, at the closing session of the seventh annual convention of the body at the Hotel Madison here Saturday. Delegates to the convention represented local groups of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, a Masonic order, in Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Union City and Atlantic City.

Height of English Hills

The Cotswold limestone hills of Gloucestershire, England, are over 50 miles long and have an average height of between 500 and 600 feet.

Chapters in Story of Steel Told at Great Lakes Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The chamber of a mine shaft with a section of track and ore cars leads to the "Romance of Iron and Steel" at the Great Lakes exposition in Cleveland.

Here the nation's largest steel companies have co-operated in arranging a series of exhibits which tell of the advances of steel from prehistoric times to the present.

Walking through the entrance shaft, the visitor comes upon a primitive furnace of the type used in Africa hundreds of years ago and throughout Europe for several centuries.

Two men in costume demonstrate the process by breaking up pieces of iron ore, mixing it with charcoal and placing it over a bed of glowing coals. It is then covered with a coating of clay and the workmen force air into the furnace with old fashioned hand bellows.

After a short while, the workmen bring out a small lump of iron in pure form which is beaten into shape with a hammer.

Nearby is a stone blast-furnace similar to those in use from the 14th century to the middle of the last century.

Murals Show Processes

A little further on is an immense relief map of the Great Lakes region which gives a graphic picturization of the commerce in steel and coal. Actual water is in the lake basins. Huge murals show the loading and unloading machinery which move tons of ore into and out of the holds of the lake freighters in a few minutes.

Other murals show the old-fashioned puddling process, the modern foundry, the electrical furnace, an enormous ladle pouring white hot metal into ingot molds and an ore yard with a steel mill rising in the background.

To most visitors the greatest interest centers in the cast house of a blast furnace, built full size. The production of iron castings may be studied on the foundry floor. In the open hearth section there is a full-size replica of a 25-ton ladle, which is used to pour the metal. Inside the ladle are photographs showing the entire open-hearth process of refining iron into steel.

Working Models Seen

Working models of a blooming mill, a two-high automatic mill, a galvanizing mill and other rolling and handling equipment may also be seen.

Close by is a 34-foot model of a new continuous hot strip mill which takes slabs of metal and rolls them into strips 1-32 of an inch thick. An automatic stamping press fashions this strip into miniature automobile parts. An automatic wire drawing block turns out wire and a weld tube makes pipe.

Apart from the large exhibits of machinery there are typical research laboratories where tests are made of hot and cold steel bars. Also, there is an educational demonstration of the reaction of steel under tension.

The entire exhibit was developed by a committee headed by Dr. A. A. Bates of Case School of Applied Science and Myron S. Curtis of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Townsend Divides Support Between Landon and Lemke

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP) — Dr. Francis E. Townsend, titular head of the old-age pension organization bearing his name, split his support in the presidential race today between Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Representative William Lemke with the declaration that defeat of President Roosevelt was "imperative" to bring enactment of Townsend legislation "during the next Administration."

He urged his followers, in a formal statement issued here yesterday, to vote for Governor Landon, Republican standard bearer, in all states where Mr. Lemke, chief of the Union party, had been unable to place his name on the ballot.

Mr. Lemke already has been named to the ballots of 32 states but his supporters conceded recently his name would not appear on those of Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia and California, and might not be placed on the ballots of three other states.

"Mr. Roosevelt," Dr. Townsend's statement said, "has given silent assent to the political campaigns waged against our organization under the guise of 'investigations' by the New Deal Administration.

"Mr. Roosevelt is against the Townsend national recovery plan. Therefore Mr. Roosevelt must be defeated."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; Jan 3, 10; shortwave station W1XAL, 10.12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 1, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct 18, 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Oct. 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 25; Nov. 8, 22; Dec. 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 18. Nov. 1, 15, Dec. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Oct. 18, 25; Nov 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Old Coins in Delaware Revive Yarns of Kidd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWES, Del., Oct. 10—Townspeople combed the beach near Cape Henlopen today after a recent storm and high tides had washed large numbers of old copper coins ashore.

Finding of the coins strewn along the sand reminded residents near the coast that Captain Kidd once was supposed to have buried a cache of treasure on the shores of Delaware Bay, and led to a search for records of his activities. Other persons thought the money might have been hidden by Levi West, a local buccaneer.

The fact that such coins never had been found along the coast before made searchers conclude that heavy pounding of the surf had released buried treasure, even though pirates were supposed to have had a taste for gold, silver and precious gems rather than for ordinary coppers.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Kitten Who Didn't Like To Get His Feet Wet

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by **Henry Beston**

THERE was once a kitten who didn't like to get his feet wet. If he had had his own way he would never have stirred out in the rain at all, but his mother usually sent him on errands, and he being a good kitten went. But how he did hate wet feet!

So one sunny morning he set out to find four rubbers, for just the day before his mother had sent him through the storm to the grocery to get some butter she needed. He had hated every minute. But though the rubbers he must have, he did not know where to get them. So he asked the squirrel.

"I'm busy gathering acorns," said the squirrel, but then he had an idea.

"Look here, kitten," he added, "you can climb a tree. If you help me gather my acorns I believe I *do* know where I could lay my paws on *one* rubber."

So the kitten helped the squirrel all day, and when there wasn't an acorn left on the tree or under it, the squirrel opened a clothes-closet door, and there in the corner among the umbrellas was one rubber.

The Dissatisfied Owl

After that he invited the kitten to have dinner with him. They had acorn bread and baked apples.

The next day the kitten went out into the world again, and this time the first thing that he saw was a large owl in a pine tree, peering over first one shoulder and then another into a mirror, with a very anxious and dissatisfied expression.

"What's the matter?" asked the kitten.

"Last night I lost a feather out of the middle of my back," said the owl peevishly.

"No one would ever know it," said the kitten politely.

"But I do," said the owl, "and it spoils my pleasure in my beauty entirely."

When the kitten asked if the owl had seen a rubber, the owl only twisted his head completely around to peer at his back a new way and then said, blinking:

"You find my feather, kitten, and I'll find a rubber," said the owl.

So the kitten went and looked everywhere and finally he found the owl's feather and took it back to him and helped him fit it again among the other feathers.

The Third Rubber

The owl went to his shelves, and there with a stuffed mouse that had belonged to his grandfather, and a clock and the ornament from a wedding cake, he found a rubber and gave it to the kitten, as well as a fine supper of ice cream and chicken soup.

The third rubber the kitten earned by taking care of the baby skunk while its mother went to the dentist.

No one else would go near the poor little creature, but the kitten, by being very careful not to startle or frighten the baby, had no cause to be sorry, but came home with a third rubber after having had a delicious party of raspberry sherbert and peppermints.

But nowhere could he find a fourth rubber though he looked everywhere and asked everyone and would have done anything at all to earn it. Nobody in all the neighborhood had another rubber.

The kitten was dreadfully disappointed and would probably be so yet, if Christmas had not come along. And do you know, right at the top of his stocking was a package, with a red ribbon tied round it and "Merry Christmas for a good kitten from Santa Claus" on the card, and in the package was the fourth rubber!

So after that on rainy days the kitten skipped off whistling and frisking in his four rubbers when his mother needed anything, and never cared a snap of his claw whether it rained or not, now all his feet were dry.

A Sociable Jackdaw

DOWN the chimney of a Cornish cottage fluttered and fell a tiny bird, plump — plump — plump — into a soft bed. It was a good thing for him that someone had left a small pile of soot just under the chimney, because he had not yet grown any feathers to protect him, and the soot was the best thing he could have fallen into, even if it was a bit dirty, and the owner of it was the kindest man you could imagine. He picked up the sooty little jackdaw, dusted him carefully, and took care of him till he was big enough to care for himself.

His name was Ben, and his playmates were three children whom he loved dearly. Sometimes he would fly to meet them when they came out of school, and perching on one of their shoulders, would ride home shouting, "Quite right—yaw!"

Left Behind

After a time the family had to move to a house where there was no garden, and thinking Ben would prefer to stay where he was, they left him behind. But Ben was having none of it, and quickly discovering their new quarters, insisted on moving, too.

It was not long after this that the jackdaw went to stay in a Birds' Home, a place specially made by a Cornish lady for wild birds that needed care. Someone, you see, not realizing how much Ben loved to fly about, had cut his wings, so he was taken to the home until they grew again. But the lady was so kind, and the home so much to his liking, that he never left it.

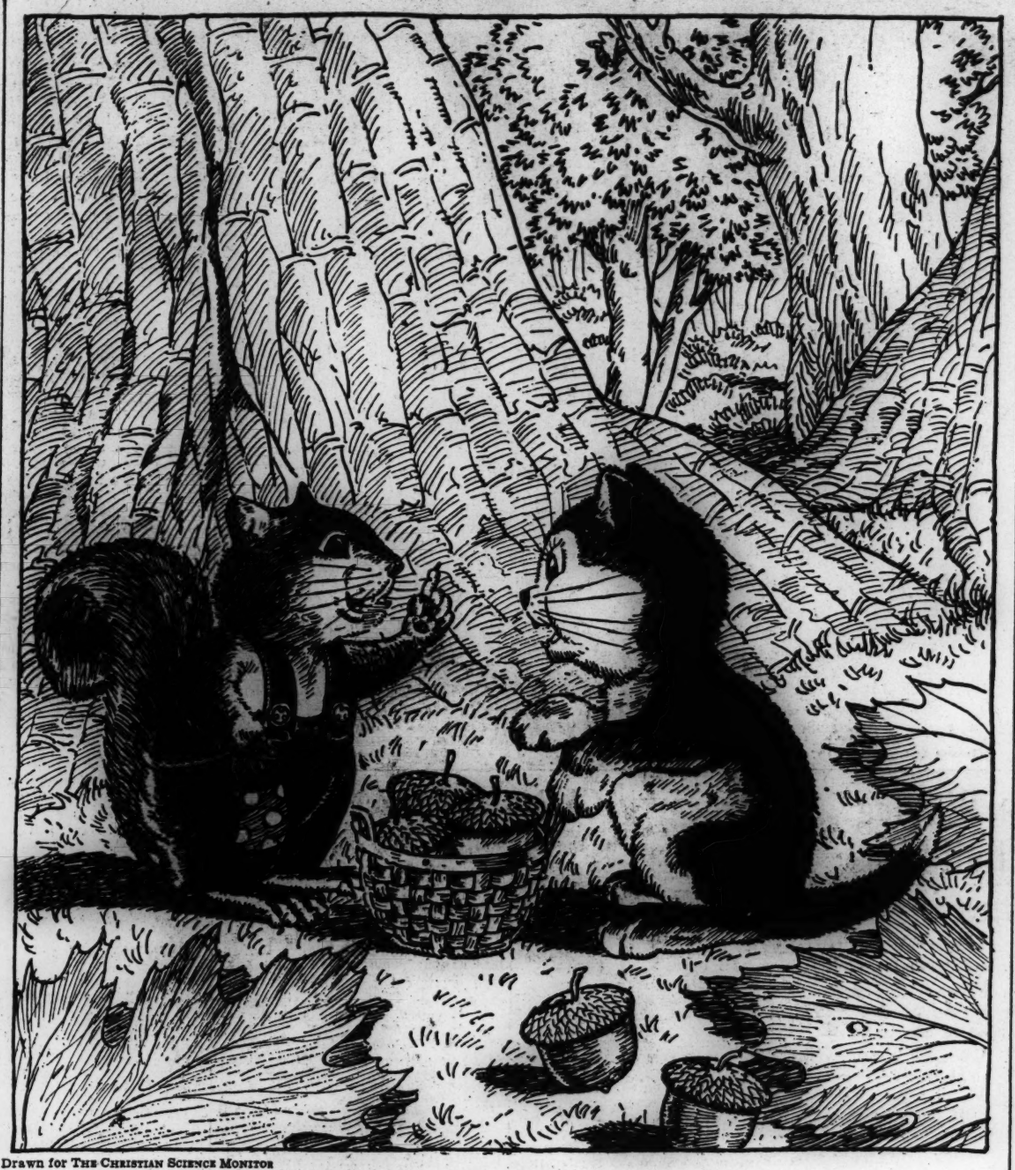
One day a neighbor was giving a tea party in her garden. There was nothing Ben enjoyed more than tea parties with plenty of lively conversation, and cakes and jam, so, hearing the chatter and seeing the tables laid out, he decided to join that party although he had not been invited.

An Uninvited Guest

Soon his mistress found that he was missing and wondered where he could be. She searched and she searched, and presently the loud and raucous notes of Ben, enjoying himself very much, reached her. There he was, standing in the middle of the tea party, as happy as could be.

Would he come home when his mistress called him? No. It was not often he got tea and cakes, and ladies to talk to! He laughed and talked louder and louder, and made such a noise that no one else could talk at all. So what do you think they did? The whole party—ladies and cakes and jam—went over to Ben's garden, and finished their tea in the studio close to his own little house.

Finding himself alone Ben hastened to join them, but he had already had such a good time and had talked so much that his mistress was soon able to persuade him to go into his house and leave the ladies at peace.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Squirrel Had an Idea: *A Drawing by Maurice Day*

Cornu, the Horny One

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

CORNU was lucky. It was now October, and no one had taken him away from his desert home in the southwestern part of North America. A great many things had happened to him since he awoke from his winter's sleep last March, but all the events had ended pleasantly for him.

One day, early last spring, a boy called Bob had picked Cornu up and carried him to his father.

Bob's New Pet

"Daddy," Bob said, "look at the Texas horned toad I found. When he tries to get out of my hands, I just tickle him on top of his head or under his chin, and then he stays as quiet as if he had been tamed!"

Was the queer little creature that Bob cuddled in his hands really a toad, as many people call him? Did you ever see a toad with scales on his body and claws on his feet? Well, Cornu had scales and claws. Then, too, when Cornu had been quite young, even on his very first day, he looked about like his father and mother, except that he was tiny. He never had a tadpole babyhood, such as toads and frogs have, with a shape quite different from those of his parents.

Bob played with Cornu for a while and then said, "I like him. He's comical. Shall we take him home for a pet?"

"If you like him well *enough*, Bob, you will let him stay in the desert," replied his father. "Horned lizards can be kept alive in zoos where they are given proper care; but in ordinary homes they usually perish after a few months."

Bob decided that he liked Cornu "well enough" to let him live his natural free life. To help him keep safe he carried Cornu a few miles from the trail where he had found him to a place where few people cared to go, and put him down beside a yucca clump. By that time it was late in the day and the air seemed chilly to Cornu. He did not care to move while he felt cold.

The next morning Cornu waited until the sun had warmed his body before he started out to catch some insects for his breakfast. Not far from the yucca he came to an ant-path which ran among small tufts of grass. This path was used by harvesting ants and Cornu stopped beside it and waited for something to come.

Soon he saw two ants, each carrying a grass seed. As they came near, down went Cornu's head and out shot his sticky tongue. He swallowed the first ant with a gulp and hurried to catch the second. Then he returned to watch the path. Cornu caught fifty or sixty ants before he was ready to leave this good hunting place and take a nap in the sunshine.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornu

In May, Cornu met his mate. Mr. and Mrs. Cornu played a great many games of tag under the creosote bushes. They also dodged around the long, sharp-tipped leaves of yucca, which is also called Spanish bayonet. They never seemed to hurt themselves on the hard points of the "bayonets," or to get stuck on the cactus spines or torn by mesquite thorns.

One day Cornu's mate did not wait to play with him but ran away by herself to a bare dry hillside. There she dug a hole in which she laid twenty-four eggs. There are different kinds of horned lizards. Some of them do not lay their eggs, as Mrs. Cornu did. Instead, they keep their eggs in their bodies until the babies are born—or hatched inside the mother lizards.

It was during a day in July that Cornu climbed that same hill. On the way, he stopped to see what was wriggling in the sand. While he watched out came two dozen soft, brown things that looked very much like Cornu himself. Why not, since they had just hatched from eggs that Mother Cornu had laid seven weeks before?

On a warm October day, Cornu had a startling adventure. He met a dog who stuck out his paw and barked "Wow!" very sharply. Then he put his nose rather close to Cornu and sniffed. That sniff was too much for Cornu. His neck grew stiff, his eyes began to bulge, and he made a hissing sound. From a corner of each eyelid went jets of blood that hit the dog in the face. Those spurts of red liquid did not feel comfortable in the dog's eyes. He had had enough of horned lizards, and dashed off down the trail.

Cornu Meets an Artist

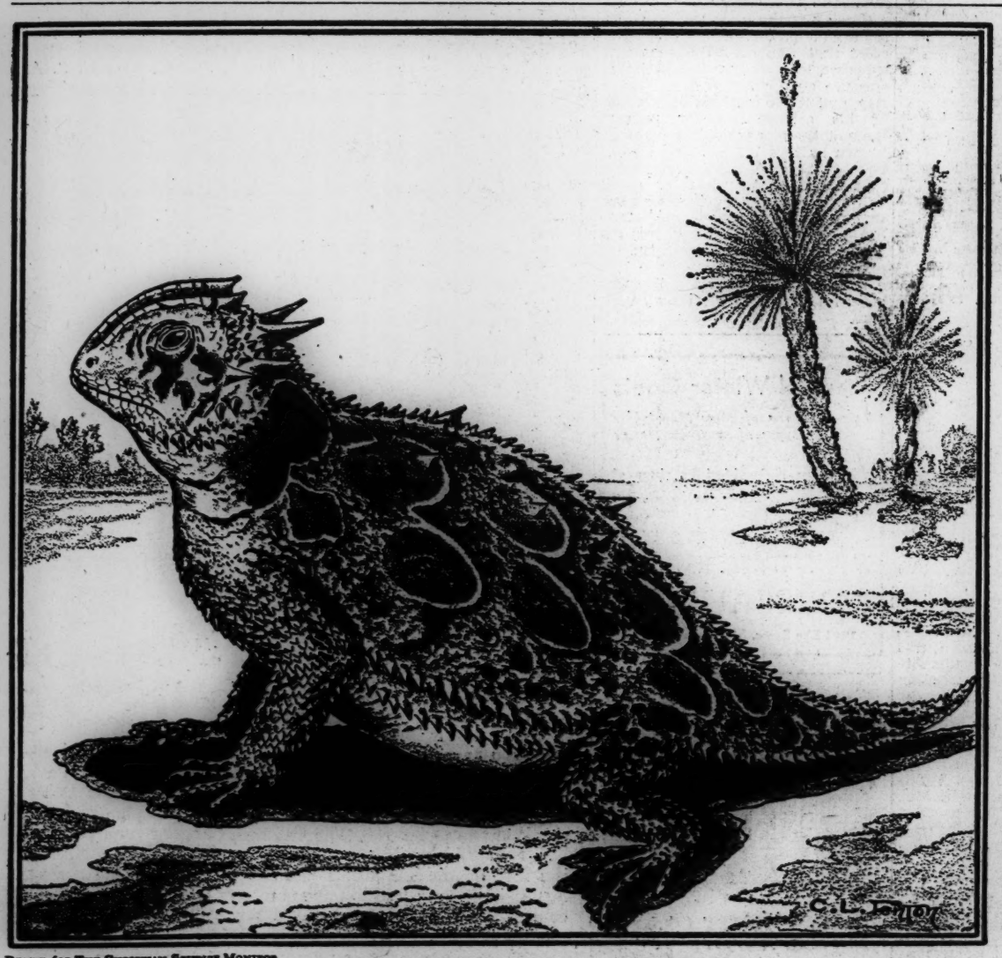
The next large animal Cornu met was a man dressed in khaki hiking clothes. Cornu did not run away from this stranger. He had scared a barking, sniffing dog a few days ago. Why not scare a human being? So he stopped and puffed out his sides.

However, the man was not frightened. He got down on his knees and focused his camera. But, while he was snapping the shutter, Cornu decided that it might be better to run than to fight that queer black box.

Then came a chase among the greasewood bushes, yuccas, and spiny cacti. The man dropped his camera case and his hat—but he caught Cornu, rubbed his back gently and placed him on a rock. Cornu acted drowsy after his back was stroked. He did not run away while the man took his photograph and then drew a picture of him on paper.

After the artist had finished his sketch, he smiled whimsically at the oddly shaped little reptile, and walked away. He thought, as Bob's father did—that horned "toads" should be left at home in their own deserts. So Cornu was lucky that time, too.

[This is the first of a series of illustrated nature articles by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, which will appear on this page on the second Monday each month.]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cornu Waited Until the Sun Had Warmed Him

Hereward the Wake Whistles

ONE autumn morning Hereward the Wake, the dark red engine, opened his eyes drowsily as Edward, his driver, patted him.

"It can't be time to get up yet?" he said sleepily.

"Yes it is," said Edward, "and we have to set off almost at once. Come along and eat your breakfast coal while I tell you what has happened."

"Not hungry," grunted Hereward. "Don't want it."

But he gobbled up several lumps as he listened.

"That little black engine, Albert the Good, is to take your passengers to London today," Edward explained, "and you are to pull a goods train to Whitehaven."

"Why?" asked Hereward grumpily.

"Because the colliery there has sent for a great rope, seven miles long and weighing thirty-eight tons, and we thought you would be the right one to carry it."

"No," said Hereward suddenly. "Let it walk."

He would have gone to sleep again after adding, "It's long enough," had not his driver told him not to be silly, and begun to oil his wheels for the journey.

A Sulky Engine

Hereward the Wake felt very sulky. He didn't want to be an ordinary goods train engine.

"I know what I'll do—or rather what I'll not do," he said to himself.

It was not until they were on their journey from Preston to Whitehaven that Edward noticed that something was wrong. Then, as they glided quickly through a country station he said, "You forgot to whistle to say you were coming."

"Didn't want to," puffed Hereward, sending out a cloud of smoke.

"Well, remember to whistle at the next station," warned Edward.

"Haven't forgotten—won't whistle," muttered Hereward to himself, and went rushing on through station after station.

He felt rather badly, however, when Edward reminded him of his great name and said he was disgracing it. But Hereward the Wake, he argued, had been an adventurer, and there was no adventure in tugging a silly rope to the north of England. "I'd sooner be a traction engine, and have a little horse prancing on the front of me," he thought.

Around the Corner

But he was quickly to learn that he was wrong.

The railway line ran round a sharp corner, and as Hereward followed it he suddenly began to whistle, and whistle, and whistle.

Edward became very cross.

"Stop that," he said, "or I'll put you in your shed for a week. First you won't make a sound and then you won't be quiet."

At that Hereward gave a louder whistle than ever.

"Will you—" began Edward, and then exclaimed, "My goodness, you're right!" and jammed on his brakes, for there, only a short distance in front, he saw another goods train standing right across their track!

They managed to pull up just in time, and when Edward went to see what was wrong he found that the other train's engine, the Princess Alice, had taken a wrong turning. Now she was in difficulties about getting back with a very heavy load.

"Let me help!" hooted Hereward the Wake gallantly, and whispered to himself, "A Princess in distress! Why, even goods trains may have adventures after all!"

So they uncoupled Hereward from his train, and let him help the Princess Alice.

It took some time to back, and push, and get right, and many engines came up with their trains and watched, for it was at a very busy part, where lines criss-crossed each other. Hereward felt that if such things happened often he would soon be as famous as his historic namesake.

At last all was in order, and as the Princess Alice puffed off gratefully on her way, he headed once more for Whitehaven, whistling happily as he ran through the country stations.

"This will remind me of two things," he said to himself. "To be grateful for my whistle, and that adventure can be found anywhere."

And after that he was always an excellent engine.

A Wish

I'd love to be a bird that sings
Upon a treetop high,
Or just a little fleecy cloud
That floats across the sky.

I'd love to be a daffodil
By sun and raindrops fed,
And if I were, I'd blow my horn
And nod my golden head.

There are so many, many things
That I would love to be,
But Mother says, and p'haps she's right,
She'd rather I was—me.

DOROTHY WILLIAMS

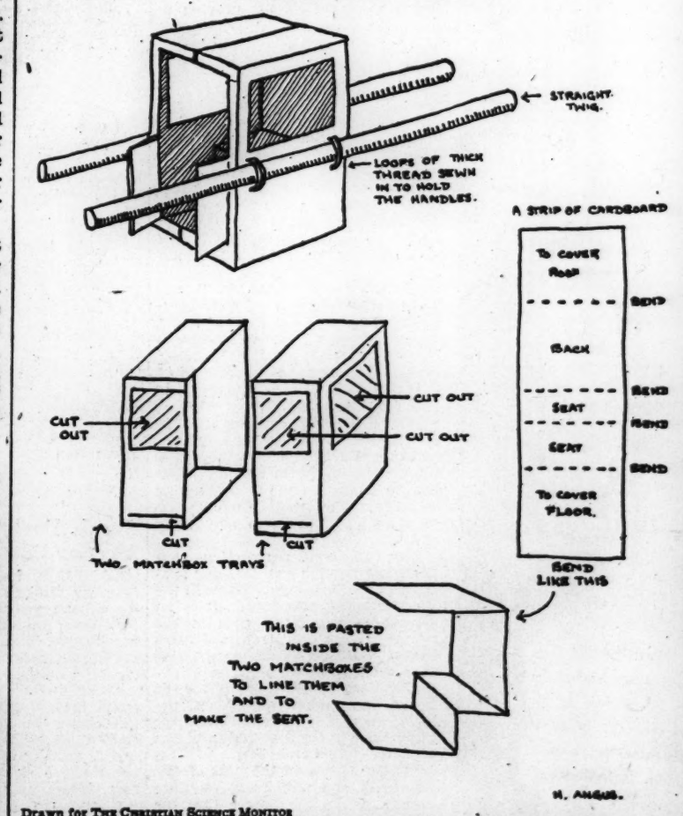
Soap-Suds

"I know there is soap in the ocean
"I'm as certain as certain can be."
'There is no soap in the ocean!'
Nanny snapped sharply at me.

So the gulls and I keep it secret
For we've watched much more carefully—
And we've seen the waves bring in soap-suds
Just as thick as thick can be!

PAULINE DE NAULT DONDALE.

A Sedan Chair



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Few Eastern Upsets but Undefeated List Grows Selective—Bears Increase Lead

More Big Eastern Grid Teams Topple

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

And to think this is only the beginning! Dartmouth, Columbia, Syracuse and Pennsylvania added to the list of beaten elevens and the season has progressed only to the third week in October. The old order of things has given away to the new. No longer do we see the eastern giants pass through the early games unhampered to reach November before tumbling.

The past week end took its toll and the coming week end gives promise of an even heavier accounting. Something just has to give with Yale at Navy, Army at Harvard and Manhattan at Holy Cross, all unbeaten teams. Another conflict billed in which a beaten team engages the undefeated finds Princeton at Penn.

Jock Sutherland's powerful Pittsburgh Panthers did the East a great turn in subduing the highly regarded Ohio State Buckeyes, 6—0. The Big Ten eleven had previously handed the East an ignominous defeat in trouncing New York University, 60-0; but found Pittsburgh another proposition. Playing straight football of a conservative and defensive nature, the Panthers vaulted into the van of national recognition in beating the Buckeyes.

Outplayed, But Win

On the eastern gridirons, Fordham and Holy Cross remained out in front by narrow margins, eking out victories over Southern Methodist and Dartmouth, respectively, 7-0. In both instances the losers really dominated play. The winners, frustrated throughout, both gained touchdowns in the final quarter on long runs from intercepted passes.

Johnny Lock pulled a Mustang pass down to run 76 yards for Fordham and Bill Osmanski intercepted a pass thrown by Fred Hollingworth to run 85 yards for the Holy Cross scored. Great Dartmouth teams have gone down by this interception before, and the particular time in mind was the hasty last-minute heave by Longnecker against Yale a few years back.

Those strategists of opportunity, the Eli, again shattered the hopes of a fellow eastern team when they toppled Penn from the unbeaten list, 7-0. Pre-game analysis gave Penn a chance to halt the vaunted attack of the Eli by good defensive play and straight football, but Ducky Pond has produced another team of footballers who snatch victory out of the air at unexpected times.

Cadets Serve Notice

While some think the West Point Cadets are not represented by a team quite so good as in recent years, they apparently are going to do much damage before the season closes. That victory over the Columbia Lions, 27 to 16, was not unexpected, but did serve notice that the Army has an attack and little Mr. Monk Meyer will "carry the mail" for Uncle Sam's future soldiers to the sorrow of opponents on more than one occasion.

Probably the biggest result in the way of an upset came when Baldwin-Wallace, an unknown eleven to easterners, came out of the Midwest and smeared Syracuse, 19-7. The majority of other games ran more true to form with Navy, Harvard, Princeton, N. Y. U., and Colgate scoring triumphs against teams of lower rating.

Terriers Triumph

Locally the results generally ran true to prediction except in the game Northeastern played at Springfield. That great little back of the Gymnasts, Warren Huston, proved the impetus to beat the Huskies, 9-6, with a field goal. Apart from these valued three points the local eleven would have been victorious, 7-6.

Pat Hanley's Boston Terriers again eked out a win over Toledo at Toledo, Ohio, 6 to 0, exactly the same score as last year. A little more importance is attached to the victory because it was played at Toledo. This week the Terriers are home to Washington University of St. Louis and thereby hangs a tale. The visiting Bears are one and the same team which gave Notre Dame such a tussle Saturday, 14 to 6. Jim Conzelman, head coach, had some 30 veterans to start the season and the Terriers are in for a busy afternoon.

Harvard rolled over the hapless Brown team, 28 to 0. Again the Crimson failed to impress and yet Dick Harlow's eleven gave unmistakable signs of improvement. Just how much the Crimson coaching staff can do in the way of improvement for the Army game this coming Saturday is the question. The Harvard line will find changes with Capt. Jim Gaffney back at guard.

At times the Cambridge linemen displayed a terrific charge and blocked punts three times as well as hurrying others frequently. Rae Crowther has done a good job of drilling, but the one thing needed most, and particularly by Wes Fesler's ends, is something over which the coaches have no control—experience. The backfield stars against Brown were George Roberts and Arthur Oakes, both good ball carriers with the former a great punter and the latter a good passer.

Lew Hanley's Tufts eleven played its first game and did well in holding the strong Rhode Island State eleven to a 7-0 score. The Jumbos are under-manned and were very late in starting practice. They have a difficult path ahead but indicate that they will give a good account of themselves.

Kentucky Flash Leading Nation In Point Score

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Unless Kentucky's gridiron rivals get together and do something about stopping Bob Davis, the halfback flash threatens to run away not only with the Southeastern Conference scoring title, but with national honors as well.

In four games so far, Davis has made a race track of the football field, scoring nine touchdowns for a total of 54 points, setting the pace all over the country, as well as in his own back yard.

He's done it the hard way, too, breaking loose for five scoring runs of 45 yards or better, including for 82 yards.

Nearest to him, but 20 points back, is the Big-Ten leader, halfback Cecil Isbell of Purdue's "touchdown crazy" Boilermakers, who has five touchdowns and four extra points to his credit for a 34-point total.

Ted Mujwit, Western Maryland's fullback, in the East; Ralph Rawlings, Arkansas halfback, in the Southwestern group, and Ed Armfield of Davidson the Southern Conference, top their divisions and come closest to the two pace-setters. Standings of the leaders:

	G	T	PA	FG	TP
Bob Davis, Kentucky	4	9	0	0	54
Cecil Isbell, Purdue	2	5	4	0	34
Ted Mujwit, West Md.	2	5	0	0	30
Ralph Rawlings, Arkansas	3	5	0	0	30
Ed Armfield, Davidson	4	5	0	0	30
Ed Goddard, Wash. State	3	4	0	0	24
Dave Davis, So. Calif.	3	4	0	0	24
Kent Ryan, Utah State	2	4	0	0	24
Newall Call, Utah	2	4	0	0	24
Lloyd Cardwell, Nebraska	2	3	0	0	18
Barney Hays, Kansas State	3	3	0	0	18

College Soccer Results

Cortland 3, East Stroudsburg 2.
Harvard 2, Brown, 2.
M. I. T. 4, Bridgewater 1.
Navy 2 Lafayette 1
Princeton 4, Lehigh 1.
Rensselaer P. I. 3, McGill 1.
Syracuse 6, Cornell 1.
Swarthmore 4, Stevens 0.
Wesleyan 6, Worcester P. I. 4.

Road Racers - - - *—By Pap'*

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Pap'

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Sporting Around The Hub

Two Veterans Meet

THE man of a thousand stories met the man of another thousand stories in a brief 15-minute social engagement at the Hotel Kenmore this morning. George V. Brown called upon Glenn Scobey Warner. Brown, now manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, formerly held high ranking as a football official, while "Pop" Warner, coach of Temple which meets Boston College this afternoon, has dominated the gridiron for 40 years as coach.

These two have fraternized on countless occasions, and, apart from football, their closests relation occurred in the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm. Jim Thorpe, one of Warner's greatest athletes of all time, who featured gridiron history on his Carlisle Indian team, was the outstanding individual of those games. Later his prizes were recalled on a charge of professionalism.

On one of Warner's memorable visits to Boston with the Indians, back in 1903, he sought out Brown to officiate. Carlisle was playing Harvard. Brown replied that Harvard did not want him for that particular game, and Warner figured that to be an excellent reason as to just why Brown should work the game. Harvard was a member of what was known as the "Big Three," with Yale and Princeton, and that clique just about ran its games and opponents as they wished.

There was no commissioner to rule on officials in those days and the big colleges hired their own. Even against Harvard at that time Warner was an authority, and proof of it was that Brown did officiate.

W. M.

Here and There

The first Ouimet-Guilford four-ball golf competition staged by the Woodland club was won by Jesse Guilford of Woodland and Eddie Lowery of Charles River . . . They defeated Tommy Wright and Bob Morton, Tennessee youngsters, 2 and 1, in the final . . . Francis Ouimet was unable to take part due to business pressure . . . Young Wright has decided to become a professional as soon as a good opportunity presents itself . . . Oakley C. C. was the scene of a hole-in-one yesterday . . . Marion Carroll, playing with his father, R. A. Carroll, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ilg, aced his tee shot on the 145-yard 15th hole . . .

The next Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament of the present season is scheduled to be played tomorrow at Woodland . . . More than a dozen prizes are offered . . . It's beginning to look doubtful about a new defender for the America's Cup . . . If a new boat is to be built her keel should be laid by the first of the coming month and launched by the first of April.

The scheduled game between the Boston Shamrocks and the New York Yankees at National League field Wednesday night has been postponed until Nov. 3, it was announced by the Shamrock management. The game was put over to allow the Yankees to play the Brooklyn Tigers in a contest which was rained out last week, and the Shamrocks' next home appearance will be Oct. 25 against Syracuse.

Hall Defends Tennis Title

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., successfully defended his Greenbrier autumn tennis championship title yesterday by defeating New York's Frank Bowden, 6—1, 6—2, 11—9, in the final round. Hall paired with David N. Jones of Brooklyn to win the doubles title from Bowden and Edward McKnight of Springfield, Mass., 7—5, 6—2.

Providence S. C. Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Thornton Vics lost a hard-fought game, 2 to 1, to the Providence S. C. here yesterday in an American Soccer League match. Remington opened the scoring for the home team after 25 minutes play Fifteen minutes later Souza made it 2 to 0. Nick Ferri tallied for the Vics in the first minute of the second half.

College Cross-Country

Amherst 28, Springfield 77.
Rensselaer P. I. 21, C. C. N. Y. 34.
Vermont 24, Union 31.

Forty-Five In 300-Mile Race

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Over the trickiest, most dangerous auto race course that ever beckoned speedsters, 45 drivers battled today for a share in a $60,000 prize pot.

Gathered from four foreign nations and from 10 states in this country, they had their motors in perfect condition for the starter's flag, sending them off on the 300-mile Vanderbilt Cup race, over the pretzel-shaped Roosevelt raceway.

A crowd, expected to run between 80,000 and 100,000 and paying from $2.65 to $27.50 per ticket, gathered to see the cream of international speedsters.

Despite the presence of Babe Stapp and such other American aces as Wild Bill Cummings of Indianapolis and Billy Winn of Detroit, the field generally conceded that the man to beat was Tazio Nuvolari, leader of a trio of noted Italian speedsters.

The American contingent suffered a loss yesterday when Lou Meyer, only three-time winner of the 500-mile Indianapolis grind, smashed up during a qualifying trial, and lost his starting chance. He announced, however, that he would drive relief in some other car.

Little Nuvolari has a record of 87 victories in 153 races. Despite a general opinion that a 64-mile average will win today's grind, the Italian posted a qualifying time of 69.929 miles an hour for the 20-mile test, leading every other entrant.

He and his countrymen, Giuseppe Farina and Count Antonio Brivio are rated the most dangerous group of contenders in the event, although several Americans, as well as Jean Pierre Wimille, French Grand Prix winner this year, and Pat Fairfield, who heads a contending set of British royalty, are considered threats.

The belief that a 64-mile average would be good enough to get the checkered flag at the finish was voiced by Maj. George H. Robertson, designer of the four-mile pretzel.

"Speed won't win," he explained. "It'll take good headwork. The Americans know those sharp turns better, although the foreign cars have an edge in speed.

"There seems little doubt that the affair should be the most dangerous, and the smartest, race ever driven for the winner."

The course is so laid out that those who manage to last the full 300 miles will have to negotiate 1200 of these "hairpins" before crossing the finish line.

Joe Tinker May Return To Organized Baseball

DELAND, Fla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Joe Tinker, of the famed Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance double-play combination, may return to organized baseball as vice-president of a club in the Florida State League.

League directors voted yesterday to expand the Class D circuit eight-club loop, instructing President G. E. Gilliland to invite Orlando and Leesburg to join.

Orlando's participation in the 1937 schedule was virtually assured by the backing of J. M. Barbee, a business executive. He said Tinker would be vice-president of the club, if present plans materialize.

Tinker made baseball history as a member of the Chicago Cubs and later as manager of the Cincinnati Reds and the Cubs. He retired from baseball after leading Orlando to the pennant of the old Florida State League in 1921.

Welsh Tourists Win

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—A brilliant defense failed to turn aside a consistent and superior offense, and the St. Louis Field Hockey Association's women all-stars were defeated, 7 to 0, by the Welsh touring players Saturday. St. Louis held the Welsh team scoreless for the first 19 minutes. The first half ended 2 to 0, but the close game disappeared in a flurry of goals early in the second period.

Maccabees Defeat All Stars

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—A 30-yard kick by Gaoul Machlis, brilliant forward, enabled the Maccabees soccer team from Palestine to defeat a selected team of players from American Soccer League clubs, 1 to 0, before 25,000 spectators at Ebbetts Field yesterday. The kick was made with only two minutes left to play.

N. E. Sidelines

ALTHOUGH Harvard had little difficulty in rolling over Brown Coach Harlow and his assistants realize there is plenty of work to be done in preparation for the Army game next Saturday. The Crimson boys started this morning with a light workout.

Coach Harlow will undoubtedly stress pass defense this week as Army, with Monk Meyer as the passer extraordinary, have perfected an aerial attack that opponents fine hard to solve.

Northeastern returned from Springfield a disappointed group of boys. Favored to win over Springfield the Huskies held their attack back too long, and when they did open up found the clock against them. However, with Saint Lawrence scheduled for next Saturday Al McCoy starts work this week to bring the team back to the winning pitch.

Boston University's football squad returned late yesterday afternoon jubilant from their victory over University of Toledo. Pat Hanley was pleased with his team's work, especially with the showing of his line. The Terriers start work today in preparation for Washington University from Missouri.

The B. U. coaches realize that they will meet their match—perhaps more than their match—with the Missouri boys. Last week this team held Notre Dame to a 14-6 score, and those who saw the game said the South Bend team was fortunate to win.

Saturday's Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Kilgrow, Alabama—Ran 83 yards for touchdown to beat Mississippi State.

Sneed Schmidt, Navy—Scored three of five touchdowns against Virginia.

Steve Sebo, Michigan State—Took 49-yard touchdown pass and kicked extra point for all the scoring against Carnegie Tech.

John Lock, Fordham—Intercepted S. M. U. pass and carried it 77 yards for winning score in fourth quarter.

Walter Roach, T. C. U.—His last-second field goal defeted Tulsa.

Harold Stebbins, Pittsburgh—Slanted off tackle 34-yards for winning touchdown against Ohio State.

Andy Uram, Minnesota—His last quarter 75-yard touchdown run beat Nebraska.

Fritz Waskowitz, Washington—Tossed three passes to produce the Huskies' two scores against U. C. L. A.

Homer Tippen, Texas—Got off a 30-yard touchdown run for only scoring in win over Oklahoma.

Jimmy Henson, South Carolina—His 68-yard dash beat Florida.

Monk Meyer, Army—His passing and running pulled Army from behind twice to beat Columbia.

Dave Davis, Southern California—Threw two touchdown passes and led running attack against Illinois.

D. & H. Police Win

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson railroad police won the team championship for the third time yesterday in the final matches for the North Atlantic states police trophy at the Hartford Gun Club. J. H. Herron, a member of the victorious team, annexed the Courant trophy, the .22-caliber slow-fire match and the grand aggregate, three of the four individual matches on today's card. H. F. Kling of Westfield, Mass., victor in the .22-caliber championship Saturday, won the .38-caliber slow-fire match.

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	PC
Boston	4	0	47	16	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	26	0	1.000
New York	1	1	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	34	32	.500
Brooklyn	0	1	6	10	.000
Syracuse	0	1	25	80	.000

Results Oct. 11

Boston 10, Brooklyn 6.
Cleveland 26, Syracuse 0.

Tulsa Wins Dixie Series

TULSA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Tulsa's Oilers, champions of the Texas League, won the Dixie series yesterday in four games straight by defeating the Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association 2 to 1, when a batter was hit by a pitched ball in the ninth with the bases loaded.

Detroit Lions Post Warning To Challengers

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Detroit Lions posted notice today that it will take more than an ordinary eleven to relieve them of their national professional football championship.

Winner of their opening game two weeks ago with the Chicago Cardinals by an impressive score, the Lions yesterday routed Philadelphia 23 to 0 in another convincing display of power, speed and alertness. A fast charging line, behind which operated two sets of equally capable backs, proved too much for the Eagles. "Dutch" Clark opened the scoring with a 33-yard dash in the second period and Regis Monahan, Harry Ebding and Glenn Presnell also joined in the scoring, Presnell booting a field goal from the 31-yard marker for the final Detroit points.

Bears Win Fourth

Chicago's Bears won their fourth-straight game, downing the Chicago Cardinals, 7 to 3. But the Bears had plenty of trouble and won only because of two great defensive stands in the shadow of their goal posts. Jack Manders scored the touchdown and also converted in in the second period, after Bill Smith's field goal in the opening stanza put the Cards in front. It was the Cardinal's fourth-straight defeat.

Green Bay, still very much in the title picture with only one loss on its record, walloped Boston 31 to 2, scoring every period. Arnold Herber's accurate passes and the running of Bob Monnett, former Michigan State star, featured the Packers' crushing offense. Boston scored its two points in the third when a pass from the Green Bay center shot past Johnson into the end zone for an automatic safety.

Battle to Tie

New York's Giants and Brooklyn battle to a 10-10 tie, each team getting a touchdown and field goal. Ralph Kercheval counted all the Brooklyn points, kicking a 50-yard field goal in the third, scoring on a 10-yard dash and converting the extra point. Bobby Wilson, former Southern Methodist ace, intercepted a Giant pass to put the ball in position for Kercheval to score.

Dale Burnett scored for the Giants on a pass after a along New York march and Manton converted. The field goal was made by Tony Sarausky.

The Boston Shamrocks continued to head the American professional standing as Hank Soar's passing and footwork gave them a 10-6 decision over the Brooklyn Tigers. It was their fourth straight victory and Soar accounted for it by heaving a long touchdown pass to Don Elser, kicking the extra point and booting a 42-yard field goal.

The Cleveland Rams made their debut in the circuit by walloping the much-beaten Syracuse Braves 26 to 0. The New York-Pittsburgh game was postponed because of rain.

Tennis Helens In Doubles Final

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs, former women's world tennis champions, played to a deadlock in a hard-fought mixed-doubles match here yesterday—their first meeting since the erstwhile "Queen Helen" defeated Miss Jacobs for the Wimbledon championship in 1935. When they met on the court, the two nodded slightly.

Then Miss Jacobs and Henry Culley took the opening set, 7—5, from Mrs. Moody and Don Budge, but the latter pair staged a thrilling battle to come from behind and capture the second, 10—8.

Halted by darkness at that point, they will play the final set today—for the Pacific coast championship.

In earlier matches, Budge swept to a 6—1, 6—0, 6—3 victory in the men's singles over Walter Senior of San Francisco and paired with Culley to win the men's doubles from Wayne Sabin and Edwin Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—4, 9—7, 6—2.

Tarzan Brown Wins Port Chester Run

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown still comes close to being "tops" among marathon runners in this section of the country.

The Pawtucket (R. I.) runner added the Port Chester marathon yesterday to his previous victories in the Boston Marathon last April and the Bridgeport centennial grind a month ago.

He covered the 26 miles, 585 yards in the fair time of 2h. 36m. 57.6s., holding the lead through the last four miles to finish about 300 yards in front of Pat Dengis of Baltimore, who crossed the line in 2:37:31.

Trailing them were Mel Porter of Newark, N. J., five minutes back of Dengis, and Augustus Johnson, "home town hope," fourth.

Miller Defeats Burton

DALLAS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Joe Miller, ace bowler from Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Nelson Burton, Texas star, here yesterday to qualify to meet Hank Marino, national match game champion, for the 1936 title. Miller began the 18-game series 12 and a fraction points in the lead and increased it to 14.5 with his 311⅝ average. Burton rolled a 208⅝ average for the 18 games here.

College Football Results

East

Albright 31, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Alfred 0, Hartwick 0.
Amherst 46, Norwich 0.
American I. C. 20, Lowell T. S. 7
Army 27, Columbia 16.
Baldwin-Wallace 19, Syracuse 7.
Bethany 13, Westminster 6.
Buffalo 39, Rochester 2.
California T. 12, Millersville T. 7.
Canisus 20, St. Thomas 0.
Catholic 14, La Salle 10
Colby 13, Vermont 0.
Colgate 26, St. Lawrence 6.
Concordia T. 27, Potomac State 0.
Conn. State 13, Mass. State 0.
Cortland T. 34, Arnold 0.
Dover T. 18, Bowie T. 9
Drexel 19, Susquehanna 12
Fordham 7, Southern Methodist 0.
Franklin and Marshall 13, Richmond 0.
Gettysburg 2, Lafayette 0.
Glenville 20, Fairmont 0.
Harvard 28, Brown 0.
Hobart 33, Hamilton 0.
Holy Cross 7, Dartmouth 0.
Kutztown T. 14, Nassau C. C. 0.
Landon 12, St. Andrew's 0.
Lebanon Valley 18, Juniata 0
Lehigh 20, Johns Hopkins 0.
Lincoln 7, Cheney T. 0.
Lockhaven T. 14, Bloomsburg T. 8.
Maine 27, New Hampshire 6.
Mansfield T. 28, Edinboro T. 0.
Michigan State 7, Carnegie Tech 0.
Middlebury 13, Coast Guard 0.
Moravian 7, St. Joseph's 6.
Mount St. Mary's 14, Delaware 0.
Navy 35, Virgina 14.
Niagara 13, Clarkson 12.
N. Y. Aggies 19, Conn. S. T. 6.
N. Y. U. 26, Penn M. C. 0.
Panzer 20, Wagner 0.
Princeton 20, Rutgers 0.
R. I. State 7, Tufts 0
Rensselaer P. I. 19, Brooklyn C. 6.
Shenandoah 21, Shepherd T. 6.
Slippensburg T. 38, E. Strousburg T. 0.
Slippery Rock T. 10, Indiana T. 0.
Springfield 9, Northeastern 7.
St. Anselm's 20, Ithaca 0.
Swarthmore 7, Union 0.
Trinity 14, Worcester 0.
Upsala 7, Washington 7.
Ursinus 7, Dickinson 0.
Villanova 13, Penn State 0.
Waynesburg 59, Rio Grande 0.
Wesleyan 20, Bowdoin 0.
West Chester T. 25, Elon 0.
West Virginia 28, Wash & Lee 7.
Western Maryland 13, Providence 6.
Williams 48, Haverford 0.
W. & J. 19, Grove City 7.
Yale 7, Pennsylvania 0.

South

Alabama 7, Mississippi State 0.
Allen 19, Morriston 0.
Arkansas 14, Baylor 10.
Arkansas S. T. 0, Prairie View 0.
Auburn 6, Tennessee 0.
Birmingham Southern 6, Mercer 0.
Bluefield 44, North Carolina C. 7.
Bridgewater 18, Gallaudet 0.
Catawba 13, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Center College 12, Transylvania 0.
Chattanooga 20, Oglethorpe 0.
Davidson 38, Virginia M. I. 13.
Duke 25, Clemson 0.
East Kentucky T. 34, Holbrook 0.
East Tenn. T. 2, Carson Newman 0.
Fisk 6, Lane 6.
Furrman 13, The Citadel 7.
Georgetown (Ky.) 0, Morehead 0.
Georgia Tech 34, Kentucky 0.
Greensboro A. & T. 18, St. Paul 0.
King 12, Emory and Henry 7.
LeMoyne 27, Florida A. & M. 0.
Livingston 7, Morris 0.
Louisiana State 47, Georgia 7.
Mars Hill 13, Campbell 0.
Mississipi C. 28, Spring Hill 7.
Murray 21, Ouachita 0.
North Carolina 14, Maryland 0.
S. C. A. & M. 0, Moorhouse 0.
South Carolina 7, Florida 0.
Southern 20, Bishop 6.
Southwestern 12 Vanderbilt 0.
St. John's (Md.) 6, Randolph Macon 0.
St. Viator 31, Jordan 0.
Sul Ross T. 53, West Moreland T. 0.
Texas A. & M. 3, Rice 0.
Texas 6, Oklahoma 0.
Virginia A. & T. 18, St. Paul 0.
Virginia Tech 14, W. & M. 0.
Virginia State 12, Hampton 6.
Texas Christian 10, Tulsa 7.
Tulane 19, Centensry 0.
Tuskegee 23, Clark 6.
Wake Forest 32, Wofford 0.
Wilberforce 9, Kentucky S. I. C. 6.
Xavier 53, Shorter 0.

West

Aberdeen T. 19, Sioux Falls 0.
Alma 9, Hillsdale 0.
Assum 19, St. Mary's 0.
Augustana 7, Millikin 0.
Bluffton 0, Earlham 0.
Boone T. 55, Guilford 0.
Boston 6, Toledo 0.
Bowling Green 6, Ypsilanti Teachers 0.
Butler 6, Chicago 6.
Carleton 24, Lawrence 0
Carroll 17, Milwaukee T. 0.
Case 13, Wooster 0.
Central Normal 14, Valparaiso 0.
Coe 13, Monmouth 0.
Creighton 12, Grinnell 0.
Dakota Wesleyan 13, S. D. Mines 0.
Defiance 2, Adrian 0
Dekalb T. 14, Carbondale T. 0.
Dickinson T. 7, Bottineau Forestry 6.
East Oregon Normal 23, Gooding 0.
Elmhurst 18, Aurora 7.
Ferris 6, Lawrence Tech 0.
Franklin 6, DePauw 2.
Georgetown 7, Cincinnati 0.
Indiana 14, Michigan 3.
Indiana State 3, Muncie T. 0.
Iowa 33, South Dakota 7
Iowa State 21, Kansas 7.
Kansas State 7, Missouri 7.
Kemper 13, Culver-Stockton 6
Kirksville T. 14, Pittsburgh 0.
LaCrosse T. 0, Stout 0.
Lake Forest 13, Knox 0.
Louisville 12, Hanover 2
McKendree 6, Chillicothe 0.
Marquette T. 13, Michigan Mines 6
Marquette 32, St. Louis 6.
Marshall 13, Ohio 13.
Miami 6, West. Michigan T. 0.
Minnesota 7, Nebraska 0.
Minot T 26, Valley City T 12.
Mississippi C 28, Spring Hill 7.
Missouri 7, Kansas State 7.
Moorhead T 45, Jamestown 0.
North Dakota S 32, Maryville T 0.
North Illinois T 14, So. Teachers 2.
North Central 0, Wheaton 0.
Normal 20, Wright 0.
Northwestern 40, N. D. State 7.
Notre Dame 14, Washington (St. L.) 6.
Oberlin 6, Allegheny 0.
Otterbein 13, Hiram 6.
Pittsburgh 6, Ohio State 0.
Purdue 35, Wisconsin 14.
River Falls T 26, St. Thomas 6.
Shaw 0, Benedict 0.
S. D. State 13, Luther 6.
S. D. West 39, S. D. Mines 0.
Spearfish 7, Huron 0.
Springfield T 13, Madison T 0.
Stevens Print T 19, Platteville T 7.
St. Ambrose 7, Columbia C 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 13, St. Olaf 6.
St. Joseph's 18, Rose P. I. 6.
St. Mary's 58, Randolph F. 7.
Stout Institute 0, Lacrosse T 0.
Southern California 24, Illinois 6.
Texas Christian 10, Tulsa 7.
Tuskegee 23, Clarke 6.
Wabash 19, Manchester 6.
Wahpeton Science 32, Maryville T 0.
Waldorf J. C. 46, Martin Luther 6.
Wayne 0, Central State 0.
Western Reserve 20, Ohio Wesleyan 12.
West Texas T 13, New Mexico 7.
W. V. State 27, Lincoln 0.
Whitewater T 15, Oshkosh T 0.
Wilberforce 9, Kentucky Industrial 6.
Wisconsin S. of M. 25, Nw. Wisconsin 0.
Wittenberg 20, Kenyon 0.

Far West

Albion Normal 13, Montana Mines 0.
Arizonna 18, Arizona T. 0.
California 7, Oregon State 0.
E. Oregon Normal 22, Gooding 0.
Fresno State 18, Whittier 0.
Montana 65, Idaho S. B. 13.
Montana State 6, Colonial C. 3.
New Mexico Normal 16, Regs 0.
N. Mexico M. I. 19, Panhandle A. & M. 6.
Portland 13, Puget Sound 0.
Santa Clara 15, San Francisco 7.
S. D. State 35, La Verne 6.
San Jose 8, Pacific 0.
Stanford 7, Oregon 7.
St. Mary's 19, Loyola 7.
St. Viator 31, Jordan 0.
Utah 26, Western State 0.
Utah State 25, Wyoming 0.
Washington 14, U. C. L. A. 0.
Washington State 14, Idaho 0.
Weber 26, Dixie 13.
Western S. T. 13, New Mexico 7.
Whitman 20, Whitworth 0.

National Pro Football League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Bears	4	0	0	81	15	1.000
Detroit	2	0	0	62	0	1.000
Green Bay	3	0	1	68	39	.750
Cardinals	0	0	4	10	80	.000
Eastern Division						
Pittsburgh	3	0	1	39	40	.750
Boston	2	0	3	42	54	.400
New York	1	1	2	31	30	.333
Brooklyn	1	1	2	37	34	.333
Philadelphia	1	0	4	13	91	.200

Results Oct. 11

Brooklyn 10, New York 10.
Bears 7, Cardinals 3.
Green Bay 31, Boston 2.
Detroit 23, Philadelphia 0.

Canadian Football Results

Interprovincial Union

Toronto 14, Ottawa 0
Montreal 7, Hamilton 2.

Intercollegiate Union

Queen's 10, McGill 0.
Toronto 8, Western Ontario 5.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Guide to Boston

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The Home Forum

Manchurian Motor Bus

WE CLIMBED into one of the neatly painted motorbuses at the terminus in Ryojun-Ko, or Port Arthur, ready for the hour's drive into Dairen. We were a few minutes early, and we watched the other passengers clamber up into the car on their short Japanese legs. There were only one or two Chinese in the group—even though this was the Liaotung Peninsula of Manchuria, now called by the Japanese "Manchoukuo."

Presently the uniformed Japanese driver stepped up into his seat with an air of nonchalant importance. The little conductor, a young Japanese girl in a short, navy-blue uniform, took her place at the front of the big car. The engine chugged smoothly, and we were off.

THE HIGHWAY—PERFECTLY paved by the Japanese administration—unrolled like a ribbon in front of us as we moved up the slope, down again, and out of the old city. Gray-blue it stretched between the bright green hills, all washed clean by the rains of midsummer. Overhead the sky was a flawless turquoise, the sun warm on the town behind us.

The road climbed gradually, dipping a little and catching up again. Small farmhouses lay in the hollows, built of squared, bricklike stones—some with gray-tiled roofs, others with a heavy thatch. Each was surrounded by fields of waving cane, tall and green, and an occasional patch of vegetables or of millet. Here and there an orchard cast a pattern of swaying leaves on the ground; and on all the trees the ripening fruit had been patiently tied up—every apple, every plum—in little bags of cloth or paper, for protection against birds and insects.

Peasants sang wavering songs at their work—bending figures in blue cotton clothes. Red-clad children played among the scratching chickens in the farmyards. Women appeared briefly at their doorsills to call a child, or to toss out a basinful of waste water.

UPWARD AND ONWARD sped the road, until we reached the top of the divide. We looked back to catch the view before it vanished. We could see the green country with its steep ridges and little farmed valleys on the north. Behind us, to the west, lay the hills of Port Arthur, and on the south swept the blue sea, broken into a shore line graceful with whitened curves. Shadows of mauve and indigo lay in the ravines, and high above us a bird soared with the under-side of its wings golden against the sun.

Then suddenly the bus burrowed into the long hollowness of a tunnel, and the chauffeur snapped on his lights. The echoes were loud. We heard the wheels swishing across occasional chill trickles of water. A little kimono-gowned Japanese girl whimpered, but her elder brother, sitting beside her in his blue school cap, was plainly thrilled. Another motorbus, west-bound, waited for us at the far entrance. It was exactly the same as ours: for all of these buses—like the trains, the hotels, and most of the other large institutions in this region—are owned by the titanic South Manchuria Railway, under Japanese control.

THE CAR WAS descending most of the time now. The waysides were wooded with lacy acacia trees; here and there the wild Michaelmas daisies made a lavender patch along the road. The hills rose bold and stark on either side. They were upholstered by nature with a mat of thick green grass, but the Japanese had planted pine seedlings on all the angular slopes—the little trees deep-green and jagged. How lovely it will be, some day, when the childish trees are bigger, and all the ridges are fragrant with the sharp pungency of pine!

The bus made one of its several halts at the rural post offices along the route—all up-to-date buildings in western bungalow style—and the green sack of mail was tossed out. Whenever we drew near such a stop, the little girl-conductor rose from her seat, up forward; and, standing with a blank, expressionless face, recited the Japanese name of the place in the smallest and thinnest of voices. Then, stiff as a mechanical doll, she sat down again.

A passenger got out when the bus stopped—a solemn, spectacled Japanese gentleman in a gray kimono. He was dignified indeed, and he climbed laboriously backward from the step. His feet in their wooden sandals made a firm clatter as they struck the ground.

HERE AND THERE the road twisted from the hills to the seaside again, and the brilliant blue ocean sent its tonic breeze through the windows of the car. Tiny fishing villages were snuggled in the coves. One was so close to the road that we could see the scaly pattern of the big, rust-red nets drying on the pale sand. A miniature fleet of sampans was drawn up on the beach, including several new ones with the healthy light-brown bloom of fresh wood still bright on their keels. The blue backs of the fishermen leaned over them, and the noisy little red figures of children romped among the scattered shells.

The peasants and fisher-folk of the peninsula are nearly all Chinese. The Japanese, their political and social superiors, live chiefly in the cities and larger towns. The Manchus, whom one would expect to be most numerous in Manchuria, we found fewest of all there. Far fewer, indeed, than in Peking; but, after all, it must be recalled that the population of Manchuria emigrated by many thousands to the capital when the Manchu dynasty conquered the throne of Cathay. And so it was a panorama of Chinese faces and huts, of Chinese tea-shops and shrines, which we saw in greatest numbers along the way.

REAL TEMPLES WERE few. But there was one—a small structure, not much larger than a big shrine, but still a temple—which stood out with especial drama. The road had swung around a wooded ridge, and suddenly came upon a sharply curving bay. On its opposite shore a fishing village made a quaint picture of huts wreathed in periwinkle smoke, with the tall masts and tipped-up prows of the sampans at anchor in front of it. Above us loomed a green hill which dropped off sheerly in a cliff of copper-red soil. On top of it stood the little temple. Its roof was curved with an emphasis unusual in so small a building—with a taut half-circle like a strung bow. And over its eaves there leaned an ancient pine of strangely beautiful shape. The two, the temple and the pine, stood together, alone against the sky, like a pair of old friends—which indeed they had probably been, each from its beginning.

Onward, around the coves and the ridges, sped our trim motorbus. The traditional slowness of the East was by no means typified by the pace of our driver. He spun us along dizzily, but efficiently, on our way. Soon another little post office appeared in front of us, and our brakes ground to a stop. The chauffeur reached behind him for the rural mail sack; but no one came to take it. He honked his horn. He tooted again and again and again. Finally, from a back door, there emerged a stout old Japanese woman, who waddled out with a cooking-pot in her hand. She took the mail bag from the driver, bowed, and waddled back to her kitchen. Then our bus drove smartly on along the road to Dairen.

AT LENGTH THE scenes of the country gave way to the clutter of the suburbs. There were not so many carts along the road: the carts of Manchuria, with their two big wheels behind and their two small ones in front. There were fewer farmers riding to the next village on their red-tasseled donkeys. Instead, tram cars rattled along the pavement with an ugly clanging. A golf course appeared—beautiful, but artificial. Then the regimented western-style houses and buildings ushered us into the city.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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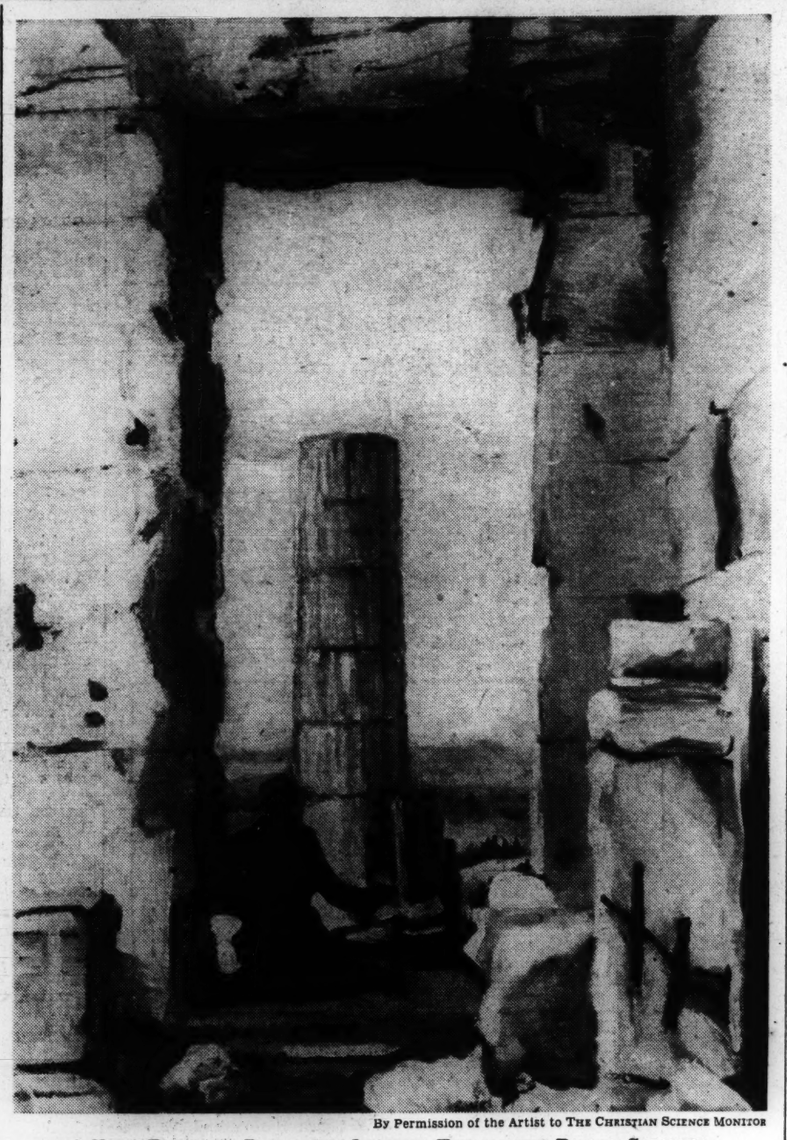

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A VIEW FROM THE PROPYLAEA, LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY OF SALAMIS:
A Painting by Josephine Demas

THE Propylaea, this gate-house to the Acropolis, in ancient days was an important part of the fortifications destined to defend the only spot from which the hill was accessible. Eighteen feet high, with numerous Doric columns composed of immense monoliths of the finest Pentelic marble, it was erected by Pericles after the designs of the architect, Mnesicles.

It is not unusual today to see artists of different nationalities busy painting here, and some of them have executed beautiful illustrations for books on Greece. This well guarded hill is at times a veritable cosmopolitan meeting-place, and its serene atmosphere is broken at regular intervals by the coming and going of sightseers. There are few languages that cannot be heard here at one time or another, so cosmopolitan are the crowds that scramble up the steep staircase to the Propylaea, impatient to catch, through its tall porticoes, their first near view of the Parthenon.

The picture by Mrs. Josephine Demas shows a view, looking from one of these great gateways toward the west. The solitary column, on the right side of which the Pinacotheca, or picture gallery, is reached, was originally comprised in the buildings of the Propylaea. Although painted during cloudy weather, this picture does not lack contrasts which give an idea of the size of this extraordinary building with the bay of Salamis glittering in the background.

Over Kangchenjunga With a Camera

OUR first sight of Kangchenjunga standing out in all its white majesty against a clear hard sky, was truly magnificent and enthralling, since it was quite free of clouds. We now set our course for the confluence of the great Rangit at Tassading, whence we proposed to take a straight photographic strip to include this confluence and the mountain-peak. I wondered if I would be able to recognize it, hampered as I was by goggles and oxygen mask. Disappointment was in store, as it soon became apparent that a mass of clouds lay between the foothills and Kangchenjunga, completely blotting out the area we had proposed to photograph. This did not affect the test, the important point being to secure vertical photographs of the snow regions, and to insure that the automatic vertical cameras, when set in motion by the pilot, continued to work, allowing timing intervals to be changed, and the cameras to be stopped and started. The cameras were operated and tested in every possible way, responding satisfactorily, this being done by the pilot. During the flight over clouds, the mountain was drawing nearer and nearer, and was now no more than some thirty miles away; but the summit was becoming blurred. It seemed as though the photographs of the top we had set our hearts on getting, might not after all be obtained. After examining the instruments, in turn, it was comforting to see they all registered the correct readings.

Then a look around revealed a wonderful scene. I was amazed. Behind lay the plains of India, cut in all directions by the broad and winding sand-courses of the many river beds flowing from the Himalayas and constantly forming new channels for themselves. Nearer still lay the green hills of Sikkim with their mane of trees and vegetation, their heights varying from 4000 to 7000 feet. . . . Directly beneath the aircraft was a sea of clouds, and looking forward as the mountain came nearer and nearer, great peaks of over 20,000 feet upreared themselves from the clouds which lapped the upper slopes of Kangchenjunga and its main range. We were now looking down on scenes never before viewed by the eye of bird or man.

Kangchenjunga is not a mountain in the ordinary sense; it is a mass of mountains reaching out southwards from the main Himalayan range stretching in a north-westerly, south-westerly, and south-easterly direction, mighty beyond imagination, bounded on all sides by such awe-inspiring scenery as human eye can rarely gaze upon. To attempt to describe it by saying that in these directions lay a stretch of snow peaks, glaciers and tumbled valleys, giving the appearance of a terrific sea, imparts little idea of what lay beneath us. Still less can the camera convey the wonderful impression of the illimitable magnificence and immensity of the scene. Away to the northwest, Everest and its companion towered up into the sky, and far beyond them, stretching into the blue distance, appeared an array of lesser mountains.—P. F. M. FELLOWES, in "First Over Everest." (New York: McBride.)

A Romany's First Visit to England

MY FIRST memory of England is a group of labourers on the quay-side at Harwich offering us sandwiches. . . . I remember that we had a very long wait and that our goods had to pass much inspection, and my father had to talk with many officials. But where a gorgio child is bored and impatient if it has a two-hour wait and is usually slapped and told to sit still and behave itself, a Romany chavi is delighted if it has to wait ten hours, so much is there to see and nose into.

I remember that the sun was shining, for I know my mother said to my father: "The sun is giving us a welcome, an omen of the joys to come." I remember, above all, that the sun seemed to be also in the faces of the people about us. For there were no black looks. That was extraordinary to us, so used to peremptory voices and being elbowed roughly aside so that others might pass first. Here in my father's land people seemed amused by us, but not unkindly. They smiled and offered us their food and drink without our asking for anything. . . .

But I well remember our first meetings on the road with other members of my father's family, and how we were introduced to the dealers and the British Roumani. I remember that the British Roumani treated us as though we were little gods. We were the new arrivals. Above all, we were the puro-rati, the pure blooded. I have heard since that we were the last of the pure-blooded Roumanian Zingari ever to enter England and stay here. . . .

I had heard my father tell my mother so often that we were now in a land where an easier time was in store for us, and I was soon to prove it. I had my little basket on my arm and I called very timidly at a house with steps to it that had just been whitened and on which there was as yet no speck of dust. I hesitated for fear I should soil it and offend the owner of the house who might chase me away with a stick or angry words. But from behind the curtains of her little window she must have been watching me and seen my look of fear and perplexity, for before I could make up my mind she had opened the door, a beaming smile on her face. She said in a sweet motherly voice: "Come along, what have you got to show me?" and I knew at once that I was among the big-hearted folk my father used to boast of. . . .

I displayed my wares. I told her the prices, timidly, in new-found English of which I was still unsure. She seemed to wish for the privilege of buying something from me. Here was a buyer with a sense of value who knew what excellent wares she was getting and was willing to buy at the correct price. I had found my first customer. I cannot remember what I told her or what it was she chose, but I remember this: when she had paid me and I had with difficulty counted the coins of my new and strange-looking wealth, she said: "Could you eat a piece of cake, boy?" Could I eat a piece of cake? What manner of people were these who, after paying you the full price, with no attempt at bargaining, asked chavis, famed for their appetites, if they would like pieces of cake? I was invited in the little kitchen, and to the cake was added a glass of milk. I ate and drank and my only thought was that I should soon stretch out my arms and find my blanket over me, and that this was just another pleasing dream that comes to a boy who sleeps peacefully after a day that starts with the rise of the sun and ends only when the evening shadows fall. But no, it was real. Here, then, we were in the paradise my father had told us so much about as a reward for the hardships of the trek. I wondered why he ever left this to go over the sea among the folks we had left, and the dusty roads that had seemed without end.—GIPSY PETULENGRO, in "A Romany Life." (London: Methuen. New York: Dutton.)

In the Far Distance

IN THE far distance I can see six birds
Flying in line as duck fly, rapidly,
Towards the lake where they will sleep tonight,
Peacefully floating in the shadow of the rushes.

MOLLIE KERR

Transplanting the Affections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS notable in human experience that where the personal affections are most deeply rooted there also is frequently found the germ of the greatest fear of loss and separation. The devoted mother who gives to her child the dearest place in her affections is apt to lose sight of the fact that, in reality, all are children of God. A famous singer, whose voice had elicited the applause of countless thousands, once admitted to a friend that she lived in constant dread of her inability to maintain her popular reputation. So, also, it is found in the business world that when the desire for profit is put ahead of desire to give service, and the Golden Rule is forgotten, the process of demoralization begins and disappointment is sure to follow.

The true remedy for all these conflicting and irreconcilable human emotions was prescribed long ago by Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount. He saw the common pitfall into which humanity had been stumbling and said, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven" (Matthew 6:19, 20). The history of Christianity contains some outstanding examples of men and women who caught the true meaning of the Master's teachings sufficiently to prove their practicability; but, generally speaking, the opposite tendency to lay up treasure upon the earth has appeared to have a far stronger appeal.

Christian Science has given a tremendous impulse to the practice of Christian healing, and today an ever-increasing number of individuals are striving to transplant their affections from the material and unreal to the spiritual and real. To these seekers after Truth the important thing is to exchange the testimony of the so-called physical senses for the evidence of spiritual sense. They are learning to look through the veil of external appearance to the true selfhood which is "hid with Christ in God" (Colossians 3:3). In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 265), "Who that has felt the loss of human peace has not gained stronger desires for spiritual joy?" Then she adds this comforting assurance: "The pains of sense are salutary, if they wrench away false pleasurable beliefs and transplant the affections from sense to Soul, where the creations of God are good, 'rejoicing the heart.'"

Since these words were written, the truth they affirm has been tested under all manner of circumstances and in all sorts of conditions, and when properly applied has brought peace and consolation.

Through her discovery of the true relationship of God and man, Mrs. Eddy has opened up to mankind a new vista of man's oneness with God. Christian Science strikes at the very roots of what Mrs. Eddy terms, "pagan and Christian idolatry" (*ibid.*, p. 340). It shows that good cannot be attributed to materiality, for its true source is in God, infinite Mind. In these days of extreme egotistical self-assertion, it is high time to reaffirm the true faith announced by Christ Jesus, wherein the love of God supersedes and spiritualizes all legitimate human affection.

We read in the book of Revelation that the beloved disciple, who was "in the Spirit on the Lord's day" (1:10) beheld a vision of the victory of Truth; "and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever" (Revelation 11:15). What was uttered then is true now, according to Christian Science. The veil which seems to hide this most glorious vision from the human mind has been rent through the discovery of Christian Science.

Christian Science has exposed the fundamental error which for ages has deceived mortals. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31) Mrs. Eddy names the suppositional cause of all disease and human suffering, namely, "the fundamental error of faith in things material;" and she says, "this trust is the unseen sin, the unknown foe,—the heart's untamed desire which breaketh the divine commandments." Having thus diagnosed the basic error in all wrong thinking and acting, Christian Science proceeds to purify and heal the human mind and body through the power of Spirit, divine Mind. Thus after every corner of the globe has been ransacked to find the remedy for the ills to which flesh is supposed to be heir, we are at last brought back to the true meaning of the First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Onze Genegenheid verplaatsen

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science]

HET is duidelijk merkbaar in de menschelijke ervaring, dat daar waar de gevoelens van persoonlijke genegenheid het diepst geworteld zijn, menigmaal de kiemen worden gevonden van de grootste vrees voor verlies en scheiding. Het toegewijde moedertje, dat aan haar kind de grootste plaats in haar liefde geeft, zal wellicht uit het oog verliezen, dat in werkelijkheid iedereen een kind van God is. Een beroemde zangeres, wier stem door duizenden toehoorders was toegejuicht, vertrouwde eens aan een vriendin toe, dat zij in voortdurende angst leefde, den grooten naam, dien zij zich gemaakt had, te zullen verliezen. Ook in de zakenwereld kan men waarnemen, dat telkens wanneer winstbejag de overhand krijgt over den wensch om hulp te geven, telkens wanneer de Gulden Regel uit het oog verloren wordt, het zedelijk peil der menschen lager komt te staan en onvermijdelijk teleurstellingen volgen.

In de Bergrede heeft Christus Jezus vele eeuwen geleden het ware geneesmiddel aan de hand gedaan voor al zulke tegenstrijdige en onvereenigbare menschelijke aandoeningen. Hij zag in welken strik de menschheid in het algemeen was gevallen en hij zeide: „Vergadert u geen schatten op de aarde, waar ze de mot en de roest verderft, en waar de dieven doorgraven en stelen; maar vergadert u schatten in den hemel" (Matth. 6:19, 20). In de geschiedenis der Christenheid zijn enkele op den voorgrond tredende voorbeelden te vinden van mannen en vrouwen, die de ware beteekenis van des Meesters leer voldoende begrepen hebben, om te bewijzen, dat deze in toepassing gebracht kon worden; over het algemeen kan echter gezegd worden, dat het tegenovergestelde streven, om zich schatten op de aarde te vergaderen, een veel sterker aantrekkingskracht schijnt gehad te hebben.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] is een krachtige drijfveer geweest tot het opnieuw in toepassing brengen van de Christen-geneeswijze en heden ten dage streeft een steeds toenemend aantal menschen er naar hun genegenheid te verplaatsen van het stoffelijke en onverkelijke naar het geestelijke en werkelijke. Deze zoekenden naar Waarheid hebben in de eerste plaats het getuigenis van de zoogenaamde stoffelijke zinnen te verwisselen voor de bewijzen door den geestelijken zin verkregen. Zij leeren door den sluier van den uiterlijken schijn heen te zien naar de ware ikheid, „met Christus verborgen in God" (Col. 3:3). In het Christian Science leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 265): „Wie heeft niet, het verlies van menschelijken vrede gevoelend, een sterker verlangen naar geestelijke vreugde ervaren?" Hierop laat zij de bemoedigende verzekering volgen: „De smarten der zinnen zijn heilzaam, zoo zij bedriegelijke geloofwijzen van genot in ons ontwortelen en ons het hart doen afwenden van de zinnen heen naar Ziel, alwaar de scheppingen Gods goed zijn ,verblijdende het hart.'"

Sedert deze woorden geschreven werden, is de waarheid, welke zij tot uitdrukking brengen, onder allerlei omstandigheden en in alle mogelijke aangelegenheden in toepassing gebracht en heeft zij, wanneer dit op de juiste wijze geschied is, vrede en vertroosting geschonken.

Mrs. Eddy heeft, door haar ontdekking van de ware verwantschap tusschen God en den mensch, aan de geheele menschheid een nieuw inzicht geschonken van des menschen éénzijn met God. Christian Science tast den wortel aan van hetgeen Mrs. Eddy noemt: „heidensche en Christelijke afgoderij" (*Science and Health*, blz. 340). Deze leer toont aan, dat het goede niet een eigenschap is van stoffelijkheid, omdat het goede zijn oorsprong heeft in God, in het oneindig Gemoed. In deze dagen van een tot het uiterste gedreven egotistische zelfaanmatiging, is het hoog tijd het ware geloof, door Christus Jezus gepredikt, weder te omhelzen, —het geloof, waarin de liefde tot God alle gewettigde, menschelijke genegenheid overtreft en deze vergeestelijkt.

In de Openbaring lezen wij, dat de discipel, dien Jezus liefhad, „in den geest op den dag des Heeren" zijnde (Op. 1:10) de volgende visie had van de zegepraal van Waarheid: „en daar geschiedden groote stemmen in den hemel, zeggende: De koninkrijken der wereld zijn geworden onzes Heeren en van zijnen Christus, en Hij zal als Koning heerschen in alle eeuwigheid" (Op. 11:15). Hetgeen daar uitgesproken werd, is volgens Christian Science ook heden waar. De sluier, welke dit glorievol gezicht voor het menschelijk gemoed verborgen hield, is door de ontdekking van Christian Science vaneengescheurd.

Christian Science heeft de gronddwaling aan het licht gebracht, door welke stervelingen eeuwenlang zijn bedrogen. In „Terugblik en Inblik" (blz. 31) omschrijft Mrs. Eddy de vermeende oorzaak van alle ziekte en alle menschelijk lijden als: „de fundamenteele dwaling van geloof in stoffelijke dingen," en zij zegt: „dit vertrouwen is de ongeziene zonde, de ongekende vijand, des harten ongetemd begeeren, dat de goddelijke geboden overtreedt." Waar Christian Science aldus eerst de gronddwaling in alle verkeerd denken en handelen heeft blootgelegd, schrijdt zij voort om het menschelijk gemoed en lichaam te louteren en te genezen door de macht des Geestes, de macht van het goddelijk Gemoed. Nadat dus tot in alle uithoeken van de wereld gezocht is naar het geneesmiddel voor al de kwalen, die, naar men meent, het vleesch eigen zijn, worden wij ten slotte teruggevoerd naar de ware beteekenis van het eerste der Tien Geboden: „Gij zult geene andere goden voor mijn aangezicht hebben" (Ex. 20:3).

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Lines for the Fleeing Mayor of Toledo

WHAT do they know of grief who know not war?
Mayor of Toledo, thou hast earned the right.
This thou shalt think: "Once from a hill afar
I saw Toledo burn in all the bright
Sharp sunlight. And the world still turned
For all the smoke in it, for all the fire,
For all the hatred. And for all it burned
There were still flowers left for my desire;
There was still dust upon the road, still men
Whose looks were kind: there was still tenderness
Although I saw it not. What I saw then
Was man, forsaken in the wilderness."
Joy out of grief and out of pain surcease;
Brave hearts beat on: still there remaineth peace.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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AND
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With
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Curley Silent on Coughlin Visit; North End Marks Columbus Day

Boston Today

Curley Silent On Coughlin

Unanswered by Governor Curley, whom he predicted would finish third in the three-man fight for United States Senator, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union for Social Justice, today prepared for the National League field rally, which is expected to provide a barometer for the Union party's November election chances.

The radio priest spent the entire morning at the Copley-Plaza preparing his address, while Governor Curley hustled to a political engagement at the Lowell centennial celebration. From the Governor's house came word that the Governor would probably withhold his answer to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's statement until his radio address this evening.

Political observers saw in this move smart strategy to avoid a blistering reply from the Royal Oak priest in his address at the rally this afternoon. This evening he will have left Boston and the Governor will have a clear field.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's statement predicting that Mr. Curley will finish third was made last night. The priest predicted the Union party candidate, Thomas C. O'Brien, former district attorney of Suffolk county, would win the fight and that Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican nominee, would finish second.

In addition the publicly-confident National Union leader predicted his presidential candidate, William Lemke, would carry Massachusetts, a state which he ranks as one of the strongest Union party territories Other states he considered strongly Union party are Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Minnesota.

Considerable preparation was made by the Boston police to protect the Rev. Mr. Coughlin from possible attacks from radicals. Around the Copley-Plaza several plainclothesmen were seen keeping careful watch. Not even newspapermen were allowed to stand outside the priest's room.

Twenty detectives will mingle with the crowd at the National League field, and 50 uniformed policemen will be present.

The Union party followers were hopeful that 50,000 persons would attend today's rally. If that number turns out, it is believed it will be indicative of fair strength for the party. Furthermore, some political observers contend it would mean certain defeat for Mr. Curley and the election of Mr. Lodge. Despite the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's victory claims for Mr. O'Brien, his vote-getting strength is considered limited to approximately 100,000 votes.

In his press conference, the radio priest continued his attack upon President Roosevelt, although denying he ever called the President a Communist.

"Roosevelt is not a Communist. He has some communistic tendencies, but he is not an atheist. It would be silly to classify him with Stalin, because if anybody told Mr. Roosevelt that they were going to take over Hyde Park, he'd be one of the first to object."

The priest charged "both of the old parties have failed. I don't know what you would call the synthetic party of Roosevelt Democrats. I don't know how to label Harold Ickes, Frances Perkins, Henry Wallace, Morgenthau or Hopkins. I would think the old line Democrats would be offended if you classified these people with Jeffersonian ancestry."

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin practically disowned William H. McMasters who is on the ballot as a Union party gubernatorial candidate. When asked about Mr. McMasters' candidacy the priest said, "We are not interested in candidates for State offices. We are indorsing only a candidate for President in Mr. Lemke, Thomas C. O'Brien for United States Senator and several candidates for Congress—some of them Democrats, some Republicans—who have approved the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice."

In his address today the radio priest expects to discuss the present political and economic situation, which he regarded as a contest between Rooseveltism, Old Dealism and Social Justice, saying under the Old Deal "the country might last four or five years."

Civic League Names Leaders

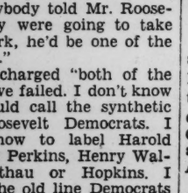
Public service, the radio and housing will start the year afresh at the Massachusetts Civic League. The league today announced the appointment of three new committee chairmen, Livingston Hall of Weston, James Moyer of Newton and Mrs. Eleanor Manning O'Connor of Boston.

Mr. Hall is assistant professor of law, teaching criminal and labor law, at Harvard. He will head the league's public service committee. Mr. Moyer, who is director of he Division of University Extension in the Departmen of Education, will head up radio, succeeding Roger Fenn of Concord. He will go to Washintgon in December as delegate to the first National Conference on Educational Broadcasting which will be held under federal auspices.

Mrs. O'Connor, chairman of the housing committee, is former secretary of the State Federation of Planning Board's, a college instructor, and member of the Seventeen Associated Architects who designed the federal housing project, Old Harbor Village, in South Boston.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, much colder with freezing temperature tonight; Tuesday fair, strong northwest winds.

New England: Generally fair and much cooler with freezing temperatures tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds probably gales to the north portion; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	74	Minneapolis	32	62
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	60	74
Chicago	50	60	New York	52	68
Denver	54	80	Norfolk	56	74
Helena	58	78	Philadelphia	54	66
Jacksonville	56	75	St Louis	52	66
Kansas City	52	68	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	58	84	Washington	56	66
Miami	76	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 12.
B—Maximum, Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:19 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:40 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

Freezing Weather Expected Tonight

CHILL winds sweeping down from the northwest as a result of a storm passing over Quebec have made the weather man predict freezing weather for Boston and its environs tonight. Up to date, the coldest days were the fourth and fifth of this month, when the mercury dropped to 44 degrees. However, the temperature is expected to fall just short of freezing tonight all along the coast and inland.

The barometer registers fair, much colder with strong northwest winds.

Cutter Cayuga Back From Spain

An old friend who had traveled far and seen exciting things since her last visit here puffed into Boston harbor today and tied up at Charlestown Navy Yard.

It was the Coast Guard Cayuga, known to most Bostonians as queen of the fleet that breaks harbor and Cape Cod Canal ice in the winter so ships may pass. The vessel put in today after two months in Spanish waters.

Since she left New London, Conn., June 11, the Cayuga had had some interesting experiences. She took out a shipload of Coast Guard Academy cadets, but was ordered late in July to transfer them to battleships and steam for Spain.

Officers and crew witnessed the bombing of Bilboa and the shelling of Algeciras. They took some 200 refugees aboard and carried them to French ports. No refugees returned here with the vessel.

Consul General Reports on Egypt

Relations between Great Britain and Egypt during the past 60 years have never been as favorable as they are at present, in the opinion of H. Earle Russell, United States Consul General at Alexandria, who arrived in Boston today on the American Export liner, Excambion.

Mr. Russell, who has been in Egypt for the past seven years, is here on leave, preparatory to proceeding to new duties in Johannesburg, and Pretoria, S. Af. He paid tribute to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, signed a year ago, which has fulfilled aspirations of Egyptians and preserved the rights of the British for adequate defense of the Suez canal.

Mr. Russell told of stopping at Marseilles, where he was informed that 800 American refugees from war-torn Spain had been handled, and that in Genoa, 250 and in Naples 100 had been taken care of through the Consul General's office.

Tax Collections By U. S. Cut 2 P. C. In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Massachusetts paid a total Federal tax bill of $112,326,068.03, or 3.19 per cent of the nation's total, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

Figures made public by the bureau of internal revenue showed the 1936 fiscal year total to be a reduction of 2 per cent from the $114,143,798.97 collected in Massachusetts during the 1935 fiscal year. New Hampshire noted a 20 per cent reduction, while each of the other New England states recorded increases varying from 21 per cent in Maine to 52 per cent in Vermont.

Income tax collections in Massachusetts in the 1936 fiscal year totaled $59,167,395.15, the greatest source of revenue. Agricultural adjustment taxes totaled $2,303,879.87.

Other internal revenue collections in Massachusetts included: Excess profits, $425,173.90; capital stock, $3,838,904.13; dividends, $44,626.54; estate, $10,927,244.28; gift, $4,803,070.14; distilled spirits, $9,051,378.89; wines, $122,911.76; fermented malt liquors, $5,853,805.15; tobacco manufactures, $207,228.73; oleomargarine, $37,886.08; stamp taxes, $1,666,160.77; gasoline taxes, $3,052,231.53; total manufacturers' excise taxes (including gasoline taxes), $7,801,326.62; petroleum, $6,967.77; coconut oil processing, $3,570,126.45; admissions, $1,114,843.41, and club dues, $264,739.42.

Agricultural adjustment tax receipts from Massachusetts included: Wheat $7,232fl13; cotton $548,290.92; tobacco, $11,966.24; corn, $1,507.35; hogs, $294,975.94; paper and jute, $39,364.17. sugar, $1,399,078.14; peanuts, $24.62; rice, $711.02, and rye, $729.34.

Boston Today

North End Parade Begins Holiday

Streets of the North End were impassable long before 1:30 this afternoon when that section was host to Boston and sent more than 2000 marchers off on the first official program of the day marking the 444th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus.

Curbstone standing-room was at a premium and enthusiasm ran high as the marchers, many of them decorated with sashes of the red, white and green of Italy, and the flags of Italy and the United States, passed by. The parade was under the direction of the North End post, American Legion.

Nicholas Scaramella, past commander, was chief marshal. He gave the command which swung the rows of marchers representing civic and fraternal organizations through Commercial and Hanover streets, through Scollay square, and thence over Tremont, Beacon, Charles and Cambridge streets, back to Scollay square and out to North End Park for speeches and a drum corps exhibition.

After this parade had passed many of the spectators moved back to Boston Common for vantage places at which to hear and see what went on at the city's celebration. This was scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock.

Decorations showed a wider latitude than was noticeable in the North End. The city's celebration at Parkman bandstand made this day a Pan-American day and invited to the rostrum representatives of 22 countries of North, Central and South America. It was planned to place the flags of these nations around the bandstand, with a salute for each and then the country's national air.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Patrick J. Moynihan, state deputy, Massachusetts State Council, Knights of Columbus, were to be the principal speakers, the Mayor extending the city's greeting to official representatives present, particularly those guests representing Spain and Italy.

Many who brought children downtown to see the parade and hear the speakers on the Common availed themselves of a shopping period as the majority of stores opened for the hours of 1 to 5:30 p. m.

Yule Log Sails To Southern Seas

The Yuletide fireplace is being rooted out of its ancient setting and transported to sea.

Evidence of the trend of Americans to become a race of nomads, is seen by steamship interests in the increasingly popular cruises over holidays that were long regarded as American institutions for home gatherings.

So great has been the demand in conservative New England for trips over the year-end holidays, that the Canadian National Steamships has scheduled several cruises from Boston to the Caribbean Sea. Special preparations have been made to make the festive season as pleasant on ship as by the home fireside, officials declared today.

A 19-day cruise to Bermuda, the Bahama Islands and Jamaica is scheduled for Dec. 12 when the steamer Lady Somers is to leave Boston. Passengers on this cruise will spend Dec. 25 in Nassau, returning Dec. 31, for New Year's Eve at home. The Lady Rodney sails from Boston, Dec. 26, allowing Christmas at home and New Year's in the Bahama Islands. Steamer Lady Drake, sailing from Boston, Dec. 5, permits passengers to spend both holidays in the tropics.

Brann Arranges Preliminary Count Of Senatorial Vote

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—Democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann arranged for a start today on an inspection of state election ballots cast Sept. 14, which apparently cost him a U. S. Senate seat.

Unofficial returns gave U. S. Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) a 5000 majority over the Governor.

The inspection does not constitute a recount. The Governor indicated that the result would determine whether he should petition for a recount.

The official tabulation, although not complete Governor Brann said, showed that Senator White's majority had been cut down to about 4600 votes. An inspection, he said he believed, would show even further losses for the Senator.

Governor Brann, represented at the inspection by John D. Clifford, Lewiston attorney and federal district attorney for Maine, had the aid of four "counters." The secretary of state, under whose supervision all inspections must be made, assigned four clerks to work with the "counters."

Checker Board Rivals Matched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, N. H., Oct. 12—This city will be the scene of a battle of wits next Monday when the annual interstate chess and checker matches between New Hampshire and Vermont are staged under auspices of the New Hampshire Chess and Checker Associations.

Vermont has a lead over the Granite State in both checkers and chess. The Green Mountaineers have won eight of the 16 checker matches, Granite Staters have won seven, and the other one ended in tie. Vermonters hold a 4-to-2 lead over the Granite Staters at chess, with one match a tie.

Another Cannon In Acton? Vote Will Tell

Cannon Long Mute
Upper—World War Memorial in Front of Acton's Town Hall
Lower—One of the Two Guns Standing on the Common

Soldiers of Two Wars Remembered
Upper—Cannon Which Saw Action in Civil War
Lower—Spanish War Memorial Stands Beneath Spreading Trees

Tribute to Revolutionary Hero
Shaft Erected to Memory of Capt. Isaac Davis, Who Fell at Concord Bridge

Churches Aid War In Rhode Island On Legalized Betting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—The Committee Against Legalized Gambling in Rhode Island today welcomes among its new allies the Roger Williams Association of Baptist Churches, whose members in annual session Saturday went on record as pledging support in eliminating "an evil which is weakening the moral character of the citizens of our State."

The announcement that the various religious, civic and welfare organizations of the State intended to work for the repeal of the law which allowed pari-mutuel betting at race tracks also has had its effect on the police of this city.

Myles A. Glidden, superintendent of police, in a general order warned all patrolmen that they would be held responsible for all illegal horse-race betting uncovered in their territory.

Says Police Have Grown Lax

He said that it had been called to his attention that the police had become lax and that the "bookies" were again operating with comparative ease.

He pointed out that the special lottery squad which has had considerable success in driving the "bookies" from the downtown section could not be expected to cope with the situation in the outlying district.

Because the announcement of the police order came within 48 hours after the Committee Against Legalized Gambling had announced its program, it was evident to the clergymen that the movement was having a telling effect.

The resolution passed by the Roger Williams Association, which is binding on its thousands of members in the State, says:

The Resolution

"Whereas the moral character of the citizens of our State is being weakened by the legalized gambling and pari-mutuel betting at horse-races at Narragansett park, and whereas the daily press is constantly reporting crime traceable directly or indirectly to the track; whereas the practice leads to and encourages dishonesty and misappropriation of money, and whereas during the operation of the track legitimate business suffers:

"Be It Therefore Resolved: That the Roger Williams Association of Baptist Churches, meeting in its 116th annual meeting go on record as definitely opposed to legalized gambling at horse races and pledge themselves to join other groups who are concerned in the matter to take steps to repeal the legislation that permits the operation of the Narragansett park."

The convention also passed a resolution opposing the sale of liquor in "dine and dance" places and the advertisement of liquor in magazines, newspapers and over the radio, and favored stiff penalties for drunken drivers.

Acton Digs In for Battle Over Another War Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ACTON, Mass., Oct. 12—Six grim war memorials guarded the peace and quiet of Columbus Day in this little Revolutionary town today, while beneath the surface townspeople and selectmen prepared for a pitched battle less than two weeks hence.

Upon the outcome of this battle—a special town meeting to be held Oct. 21 in town hall—will rest the future of the selectmen's plan to add a seventh war memorial in the shape of a World War field piece to the town's beautiful common.

World War Cannon

The trouble began when the board of selectmen announced last August that the move to acquire the field piece from the Federal Government had been approved by the board. This memento, it was explained by Chairman George Braman, would cost the town of Acton nothing, except $200 for transportation and mounting.

At first, only 20 townspeople voiced their disapproval. They came to a board meeting to ask for a public hearing on the question. This was granted late in August, but the townspeople were not satisfied. They went a step further and drew up a petition, signed by 175 citizens, which is aimed at rescinding the action of the selectmen.

According to the petition, the townspeople object both to the acquisition of the gun and its location on the common. Several citizens have expressed the opinion that six war memorials are enough for one town, and one more might give visitors the impression that Acton was the most fortified town in America.

Memorials to Heroism

On Acton common, which covers slightly more than an acre along the center of the town's main street, these memorials stand—mute testimonials to the heroism and bravery of former citizens. In the center rises the Capt. Isaac Davis shaft, erected to the memory of that patriot who fell before British fire at Concord Bridge less than one hour after he left the town. The captain is buried beneath the shaft, along with two others of the Acton company who marched off to war that day in April, 1775.

Two Civil War muzzle-loading cannon occupy places of honor on the common. Although silenced forever, they still mouth a sinister threat, as if upon provocation, they might belch a last round of grape and cannister at hostile forces.

Spanish War Monument

The 14 Acton men who were killed on San Juan hill and other engagements in Cuba in 1898 have had their names carved in a block of solid granite, to be preserved for posterity on the common. In front of the town hall is a memorial to World War veterans. It is a granite block, with a bronze plaque set in.

Last but not least is the town's public library, which although not on the common, is a war memorial to Civil War veterans.

So today all was peace in Acton: No parades were held, not even a speech marked observance of Columbus Day. Both sides, it seems, are saving their ammunition for the meeting a week from Wednesday.

Four Parties List Nominees on Ballots Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12—When New Hampshire voters go to the polls next month they will be given ballots bearing four party designations, as far as candidates for presidential electors are concerned.

The Farmer-Labor emblem will appear on the ballot because it has nominees for Governor, United States Senator, and Representative. But it has advanced no ticket for presidential electors in this state.

Because the Socialist party has not filed nomination papers for presidential electors it will not have a place on the ballots.

The four parties having presidential electors listed will be Republican, Democratic, Communist, and Union.

Dry Referendum Placed on Ballot Of Smithfield, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SMITHFIELD, R. I., Oct. 12—Because of alleged deplorable conditions in this town since the repeal of prohibition, Smithfield has more than an even chance of going "dry" after the November election, temperance leaders say.

As the result of the activities of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the question of liquor control will go on the ballot next month.

Town Clerk Horace G. Thornton announced that a petition containing more names than necessary had been presented and after the signers had been checked it was allotted a place on the ballot for referendum.

Sponsors of the petition say that it contains names of many influential taxpayers of the town and it has a good chance of passage, thus making Smithfield Rhode Island's first "dry" town.

First Town Action

Mr. Thornton said that Smithfield was the first town in the State to seek a referendum affecting local control of liquor. The petition, he said, was presented by the Alice A. Cook Unit of the W. C. T. U.

The petition contained 404 names when filed by Mrs. Margaret A. B. Smith, president of the unit, and Mrs. James H. Andrews, a member.

According to Mr. Thornton, only 275 names of voters were necessary to have the question placed on the ballot. This number, he said, represents 15 per cent of the total number of votes cast in the 1934 election by town residents.

Liquor Interests Surprised

The petitions for the referendum were circulated quietly and gave liquor interests little opportunity to check their spread. The announcement that the license question would be on the ballot came as a surprise to a large number of the townfolk, although there had been reports that the campaign waged for several weeks by the W. C. T. U. would result in drastic action.

Mrs. Smith had campaigned actively among the women of the town prior to presenting the petitions. She called attention of the women to conditions in the town prior to repeal and after. As a result, the majority of the signers are said to have been women, whose husbands and sons will take the stump for the referendum.

Dozen Drinking Places

At present, the town has more than a dozen licensed drinking places which pay that town approximately $5000 in license fees. Before prohibition there were two saloons in the town.

The question which will appear on the Smithfield ballot asks: "Shall licenses for the sale of beverages as defined in Chapter 2013 of the Public Laws of 1933 as amended be issued in this town?"

New Fast Planes For Northern Duty

Hundreds of East Boston airport visitors yesterday got their first opportunity to see one of northern New England's new fast transport planes in action. One of the three Electra transports to be used by Boston - Maine - Vermont Airways serving northern New England arrived on the field after having made a 63-minute flight from Newark piloted by Milton H. Anderson, chief pilot of the line. Mr. Anderson flew the plane all the way from the factory at Santa Monica, Calif.

Yesterday's flights at 4 p. m. were for instruction of the other pilots of the line, who must be familiar with the operation of the planes before they go into service. Railroad officials made up the passenger loads of the test flights for the plane, which carries 10 people. When the new ships go into service, probably next Thursday, they will make the run from Boston to Burlington, Vt., in 1 hour and 31 minutes, and to Bangor, Maine, in 1 hour and 35 minutes, practically halving the present air time between these two cities, with correspondingly shorter times for intermediate cities.

Share Wealth Here to Stay, Dennett Says

Head of Williams Declares College Will Last If Endowment Ceases

Hopkins Centenary

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Williams College, closing a four-day celebration of the Mark Hopkins centenary, bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on nine eminent Americans today. Tyler Dennett, as president, conferred the degree upon the following persons:

Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, former Mayor of that city and Secretary of War during the Wilson Administration.

James R. Garfield '85 of Cleveland, former member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and one-time Secretary of the Interior.

Rufus M. Jones, professor of philosophy at Haverford College.

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church, New York city.

Helen A. McAfee, newly elected president of Wellesley College.

James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University.

Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University.

Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lotus Delta Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota.

A luncheon brought to an end the program commemorating the induction 100 years ago of Mark Hopkins as president.

Dr. Dennett, is his centenary address, declared that Williams would continue to stress high academic standards.

"Under Mark Hopkins the Williams degree was likely to mean that a young man took himself seriously," he said. "We wish the degree to continue to mean just that. To keep this reputation, let us keep our standards up and place them just as high as a free competitive system would let you put your prices if you could.

"College is one place where I am perfectly sure the competitive system is never going to do any harm."

Viewing the college's prospects for the future, Dr. Dennett observed that they were "rather bright with promise," in spite of the economic hardships which privately-endowed cultural institutions may encounter.

No Repeal Proposed

"I trust you will not think me some dire prophet of disaster," he said, "when I remind you that redistribution of wealth is now well advanced, and that no poltical party is proposing to repeal it. It is difficult indeed to see how any considerable fortune will in the next 25 years be able to withstand two transfer taxes."

In spite of this trend, Dr. Dennett said: "I do not deplore the prospect of a day when every young man again will have to go on his own, as did the brothers Hopkins (Mark and Albert). On the other hand, I feel somewhat concerned lest in the profound social and economic readjustment incident to this redistribution of wealth the sources of benevolence for all cultural institutions may be exhausted."

Sheriff of Berkshire

Dr. Harry Garfield '85, president of Williams for 26 years, served as grand marshal for the academic procession which proceeded from the south end of the campus across the Chapin quadrangle to Chapin hall, where the convocation was held.

J. Bruce McIntyre, high sheriff of Berkshire county, led the procession, garbed in the formal attire of his office. The Berkshire sheriffs have filled this role on 141 commencement occasions and at 10 presidential inaugurations.

Political Storm Over Postmaster Stirs R. I. Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—The storm involving charges of political spoilsmanship in the post office department continues to hover threateningly over Barrington, R. I. There Howard E. Munroe, non-partisan postmaster since April, 1932, was replaced on Sept. 1 by Mrs. Exene Meyersahm, named as acting postmaster upon the recommendation of Franklin Adams, Democratic town chairman.

Petitions are being circulated in the Barrington postal district, and more than 700 names have been signed in an area containing about 3500 persons, urging the reappointment of Mr. Munroe for a new four-year term. Barrington Democrats themselves are split over the appointment of Mrs. Meyersahm, and some of them are said to have signed the petitions for Mr. Munroe.

An issue being raised in the case is the application of the merit system to the postal service, in accordance with President Roosevelt's recent executive order announcing that all postmasterships were henceforth to be filled on a purely competitive basis. Appeals have been made to the President to interest himself in the Munroe case, but without response so far.

Mr. Munroe was a civil service appointee, high ranking man in examinations for the postmastership of Barrington, held Nov. 28, 1931. His candidacy was supported by Clark Burdick, Republican representative from Rhode Island at that time, and for that reason, and because Mr. Munroe's appointment was made under the Hoover administration, he has been described as a Republican incumbent. Mr. Munroe, however, disclaims any political affiliation and says he seeks reappointment strictly on the basis of merit.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COPLEY—"Come Home to Roost," a comedy by Fred Herendeen, starring Mary Young and Herbert Yost. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

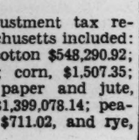
SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:20.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Postal Inspector." with Richard Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 2, 5, 8:05. "The Last of the Mohicans." featuring Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "March of Time." 3:05, 6:05, 9:15.



Robert Taylor 4:20, 6:15, 9:10.

METROPOLITAN — "The Big Broadcast of 1937." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Dave Apollon and his 1936 revue.

EXETER—"Two Against the World." with H. Bogart and Beverly Roberts. 2:10, 5, 8. Also "His Brother's Wife." with and Barbara Stanwyck.

TREMONT — Errol Flynn in "Captain Blood." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8. Also J. Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "I Married a Doctor." 11:12 a. m., 2:52, 6:32, 10:12.

UNIVERSITY—Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes in "The Last of the Mohicans." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Yours for the Asking," with George Raft and Dolores Costello. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:25, 5:05, 7:50, 10:30. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael and Erik Rhodes. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen." with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep." "The March of Fashion." "Hawaiian Memories" and other shorts.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta da Santa Barbara." "Musical Charms." "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse." featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45, 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

MEMORIAL—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10, 11:58 a. m., 2:03, 3:59, 6:04, 8, 10:05.

MODERN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Adolphe Menjou and Alice Faye. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:33. Also "A Son Comes Home." with Mary Boland and Julie Haydon. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:25, 8:15.

BOSTON—"36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 10:54 a. m., 1:58, 5:02, 8:06, 10:33. Stage: "Cuban Follies."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Sworn Enemy." with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Egyptian Art," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ROGERS BUILDING—Lecture on "The Areas Needed for Residence, Industry, Commerce, Culture and Recreation, and the Relations Between Them." by Sir Raymond Unwin, under auspices of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 491 Boylston Street. 12 Open to the public.

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Building of Homes In Country Grows In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12—There is a noticeable increase in the number of small homes in outlying sections of New Hampshire. Investigation reveals that they are not so-called "depression houses" but the result of their builders' conclusion that it is high time that they took it upon themselves to solve their own financial problems.

A large part of these small urban homes have been built by industrial workers who are still employed, though maybe only part time. Many of them have done much of their own construction. The movement also embraces professional people, such as doctors and lawyers.

An interview with several of these back to the soil movers reveals one outstanding fact. They are all in accord that when industrial population is so housed that it can be at least partially self-sustaining that their, and in turn the national, economic future will be much more healthy.

The greater part of these homes are built on moderate-sized plots, which afford an opportunity for a garden, berries, fruit trees and a few chickens.

This trend toward urban homes for industrial workers has been made possible because of the shorter work week, the providing of automobiles at prices they can afford to pay and the development of good roads throughout the countryside.

Home financing institutions are extremely interested in these semi-self sustaining homes and are showing an interest in furnishing funds for the building of such homes.

From their angle, mortgages on such property are more attractive than much larger individual loans on more expensive city property. In the first place the owner of an inexpensive semi-self sustaining homestead is generally able to keep up his payments which are not so large as to be prohibitive under adverse circumstances. And in the few cases where foreclosure is necessary the loaning institution is generally able to find a purchaser quickly for the property as it is the type in demand during the periods in which foreclosures are most frequent.

Industrial workers living in these urban homes may often be seen bringing in eggs or produce to barter in the stores in the cities where they are employed.

Industry has found that the class of workers who own such homesteads are a much better class of workers than those who, with rented homes, have little at stake in the future of the section.

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Coming to Symphony Hall

Three Members of Ted Shawn's Ensemble of Men
Dancers, Messrs. McCormack, Landers and Mumaw, in a Trio From His New Composition, "Kinetic Molpai," to Be Given as Part of the Program of Next Wednesday Evening

M. I. T. to Hear Candidates

Tech Union of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is presenting various views of the political situation at M. I. T. Oct. 19 at 5 p. m. The discussions are to be nonpartisan, featuring speeches by John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor; Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican nominee for the United States Senate; ex-Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Democrat, and Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor.

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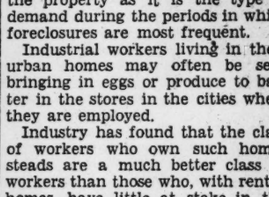
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Films to Teach R. I. Delinquents Crime Won't Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—In his program to reduce juvenile delinquency, Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation and Statistics, has enlisted the aid of motion pictures to prove that crime does not pay.

Chief Hagan believes hat crime pictures shown in legitimate theaters have been responsible for much of the juvenile delinquency today. He proposes to correct this by showing his own "crime pictures" to juvenile probationers under his supervision—films which will dispel any glamour built up by the ordinary commercial show.

To achieve this goal Chief Hagan has purchased an audible motion picture machine. When not in use at the "free shows" for probationers, the machine will be used for similar educational purposes at civic, fraternal and religious meetings in an effort to enlist the membership of such groups in the anti-crime campaign, and particularly in preventive work.

Chief Hagan recently appealed to radio listeners of Rhode Island to co-operate with his department in aiding juvenile offenders to rehabilitate themselves.

Colorado Span Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER, Ariz.—At the request of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Arizona State Highway Department has agreed to build an approach for a 670-foot steel bridge across the Colorado river here. The bridge, to cost $150,000, will replace a privately owned pontoon bridge constructed last winter. The pontoon structure succeeded a ferry which for many years was the only means of getting automobiles across the Colorado between Blythe, 45 miles south, and Topock, 65 miles north.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Goodspeed's Bookshop

FOR October display Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, is exhibiting about 30 lithographs by Dr. Albert Barker.

This branch of print-making has become very popular in recent years and American artists have achieved some fine results in the stone process. Dr. Barker's particular contribution is on the technical side, and he has explained his innovations carefully. No doubt the information will be helpful to craftsmen in this medium. He has made a crayon of a formula which contains no soap. It is not soluble in water, it will not spread in heat or moisture. He has also prepared the stone without acid in the gum-water. He maintains the moisture of the stone throughout the printing and manages to preserve the full beauty of the drawing in all the impressions.

The prints themselves depict modest, rustic subjects related to the neighborhood in which Dr. Barker lives in Moylan, Penna. There are several portrayals of trees which are painstakingly drawn in respect of shape of trunk, boughs and branches. Dr. Barker enjoys working out the traceries of lesser branches, thus complicating his job. Sometimes he works out a composition in which there is a clump of bushes or a vista of trees, but in these subjects he is less satisfying, failing somehow to attain an interesting composition with accents and subordination. Some subjects relate to old barns and to preoccupation of workmen at their jobs. There is a pleasant atmosphere conveyed in these, and the lithographic medium seems more suitably applied than in the definitely linear drawings. Lithography is tonal and in its best moments provides an appealing design on the basis of relations of values from black to white. Dr. Barker has evinced the pleasanter, more allusive possibilities of the medium in the prints in which he has stressed this feature.

Those who are interested in texture and the results of Dr. Barker's experiment will look with particular interest at his "Inset" printing shown at Goodspeed's.

D. A.

Novelties on Shawn Program

A LIGHT-VEINED musical composition and an abstract lithograph, both visualized in dance form, are added attractions scheduled for Ted Shawn's program in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening.

The first is Mabel Daniels's "Pirates' Island," played for the first time anywhere at the Pop Concerts last June. Mr. Shawn, who was in the audience, was impelled to perpetuate its lilt and gayety in a dance design for himself and group of men dancers. He presented it at Robin Hood Dell, Philadelphia, last summer with great success; it is now a part of the permanent repertory of the company; and will be inserted in the Boston program by request.

The second is a Katherine S. Dreier lithograph, in triangles and circles, ably delineated in dance patterns—a product of reciprocal inspiration. The score is by Jess Meeker, pianist-composer for the group. Miss Dreier is the author of a book on "Shawn the Dancer."

The program will be divided into four main sections, opening with "Primitive Rhythms," tribal dances from many lands; continuing with the "Kinetic Molpai" recently described in this column; "Folk and Art Themes," dances of play, labor and art, of international coloring; and closing with a set of "Religious Dances," with three Negro Spirituals for peroration.

M. L.

Audit of Brokers Proposed for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12—New Hampshire investors will obtain protection against failure of brokerage firms if the plans for legislation materialize authorizing the state insurance commissioner to audit the books of stock brokers doing business in the State.

This action is the result of the federal move, closing the brokerage firm of Francis J. Sullivan, Inc., which is allegedly short $45,000 in ability to meet liabilities.

Savings banks are subject to examination by the office of the bank commissioner at regular intervals, but stock brokers are required only to obtain a license to do business. The insurance commissioner has no further power than to see that they do not sell illegal securities.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Friml Jr. Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board": talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Bobby Ingersoll	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Editor's Feature Page
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Political talk	Editor's Feature Page
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Tenor; violin; organ	Sport commentator
7:00	Political comment	Holiday speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hughie Barrett's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Political talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Band concert	Political talk	"Remote Control": sketch
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly":	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:30	"Pick and Pat": blackface	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	Margaret Speaks, soprano;	"Curtain Calls": variety
8:45	sketches; orchestra	Orchestra; soloists	mixed chorus; orchestra	"Curtain Calls": variety
9:00	Radio Theater: Ginger Rogers,	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;	Address, Governor Landon	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Warren William and	soloists; orchestra	Address, Governor Landon	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:30	Alan Mowbray in "The	"Carefree Carnival": comedy;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Jazz Nocturne": Helene Daniels; Key Men; orchestra
9:45	Curtain Rises"; orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Lanny Ross, soloist	
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	Political speaker	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": network re-creation of well-known court cases
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Rhythm Makers"	concert orchestra	
10:30	Political speaker	Choral Voices: choir	Ray Block's Orchestra; Sally	Political talk
10:45	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Choral Voices: choir	Singer, Jerry Cooper, songs	
11:00	Forecaste: E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; George	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Harris's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "David Harum": sketch.
11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Lloyd del Castillo.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: Lucy Laughlin, soprano; Jerry Mann, comedian; guest soloists.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": dramatization and music.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Gertrude Berg, author.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals; Anne Jamison, soprano; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Trudy Woods, soloist; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; guest soloists; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Portraits of Harmony"; Phil Harris's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Follies"; soloists; popular orchestra.
11:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

Behind the Microphone

It's a 15-hour day for Helen Hayes on Monday, the day when her radio serial "Bambi" goes on the air, WBZ, 8 p. m. Miss Hayes, it may be remembered is currently appearing in "Victoria Regina" on Broadway.

Visitors to Radio City who should happen to spy a young lady of regal bearing resembling the pictures of Queen Victoria as a young queen need not be surprised either. For in order to save time Miss Hayes makes up for her stage appearance and comes to Radio City to do her radio serial.

Her day on Monday is a tight-packed schedule somewhat as follows: Having received the script from Edith Meiser, her writer, previously and learned her lines she goes to Radio City Monday at 10 a. m. for the final rehearsal. At 1 p. m., there is a halt for luncheon, then more rehearsal which continues up to 5:30 and dinner.

At 6:15 Miss Hayes goes to the Broadhurst Theater and makes up for the first act of Victoria Regina and at 8 p. m. is back in the NBC studios for the radiocast of "Bambi." At 8:27 she leaves the studio in a special elevator and her car, provided with police escort, is rushed to the theater.

After the play which ends at 11 p. m., Miss Hayes is not through by any means. Removing her makeup she comes back to Radio City for the repeat performance of "Bambi" for west coast radio listeners which goes on after midnight.

* * *

If you should perchance discover the identity of Phil Baker's "Beetle," whom you heard yesterday, WEEI, at 7:30 p. m., it would generally mean the end of his job. Elaborate precautions are made by the Columbia Broadcasting System to conceal the identity of "Beetle." But when it has been discovered, Mr. Baker has been reluctantly forced to dismiss the actor playing the role. It would never do to have him known, for under anonymity his real value is preserved.

"Beetle" works at a special microphone concealed in a dressing room backstage at the Columbia Playhouse in New York, where the Baker program originates. "Beetle's" voice, whose hollow accents have been worked out by CBS production men, is amplified by a loudspeaker placed close to Phil Baker's microphone in the main studio.

Phil Baker, who was always noted for the number of "stooges" or hecklers he employed while in vaudeville and musical comedy, years ago discovered the laugh-getting ability of this trick when he placed Sid Silvers on the other side of the footlights to heckle him while posing as a member of the audience. When Mr. Baker signed for radio he wanted the same technique used and the present arrangement was the result.

A. D. H.

WPA Aid to Repair 13 Bridges in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12—Thirteen New Hampshire bridges will either be repaired or reconstructed with the aid of WPA funds and the New Hampshire Highway Department. These are bridges damaged in the spring flood.

The approved projects will bring $218,250 in Federal funds to New Hampshire for labor. More than $70,000 in state and municipal funds will be used for materials. The proposed cost of the projects runs from $7500 to $40,000, with the reconstruction of a bridge across the Merrimac between Boscawen and Canterbury.

Army of Hidden Taxes Found Boosting Cost of Daily Needs

If there are any citizens of America who think for one moment they pay no taxes because they own no property, a perusal of a booklet just published by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers should open their eyes.

Called "For the Want of a Nail," the booklet is an attempt to present the story of taxes in simple language, and draws the analogy from Benjamin Franklin's quotation, that "for want of a personal touch with our own government, our interest is lost; for want of interest, our welfare is impaired and our purse all but emptied."

First Colonial Tax

The story begins back when early settlers first set foot on this land, telling how they paid for community service out of community funds—the first tax. From this step has grown our town, city, county, state and federal government, with one out of every five inhabitants of the United States being supported by public salary.

In the discussion of taxes, little attention is paid to direct ones. With these, such as real estate, income, inheritance and the poll tax, everyone is more or less familiar.

But regarding indirect taxes—the invisible member of every family who takes approximately 25 cents out of every dollar of purchases—the booklet states much.

Taxes in Every Price Tag

Indirect taxes are hidden in the price tag of every article purchased. The booklet cites the case of a loaf of bread, to the price of which 53 separate taxes are added. So it is with many other articles. Household bills for gas, electricity, telephone and rent, the booklet continues, all include taxes. These, with others too numerous to mention, netted the Federal Government $2,000,000,000 in the year ending 1935, or 60 per cent of all federal revenues.

In its effort to correct the situation, the booklet states that taxes are the payment of bills contracted, and that to lessen them the bills must be lessened. It points out that the Massachusetts state pay roll is now $500,000 weekly, and that the cost of local, county and state government in Massachusetts has risen to more than $1,000,000 a day.

Appealing especially to women, who hold approximately 25 per cent of the jobs, and own approximately 43 per cent of the property in this state, the booklet urges them not to remain passive. Women can have a large part to play in protecting public interests, it continues, especially in view of the fact that they comprise approximately 52 per cent of the voters.

The booklet asks the women to attempt to discover any article they own, wear, eat, or whose use they enjoy, which is tax-free. It goes further, and asks them to study their daily routine, as they shop for their children, drive their cars, or travel, and see if they can find a loophole in the tax-burdened structure.

Thes women are asked to take constructive steps, by cultivating a personal interest in all branches of government. They are urged to make this interest effective by joining community taxpayer associations whose purposes include an active attempt to limit expenditures, stop waste, and effect lasting improvements by constructing a more equitable system of taxation for adoption by the State.

N. H. Gasoline Sales Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12—Gasoline sales in New Hampshire in August of this year were in excess of those of the same month of last year. The state treasurer reports that gasoline tax assessment for August was $399,688—an increase of $3400 over the sum collected in August, 1935.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; closed on Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Loan exhibition of Japanese art; exhibition of prints. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Old master drawings, furniture and silver; paintings by Denman W. Ross; seventeenth and eighteenth century American paintings; Persian pottery and paintings.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of water colors by Arthur C. Sprague. Through Oct. 16.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of small paintings, water colors; prints of Harvard and historical Boston.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.
Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of legal prints including portraits, caricatures, court scenes, original documents.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of contemporary painting and sculpture.
Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by B. Hunter Watt. Through Oct. 16.
Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Constance Mary Rowe; water colors by Yovan Radenkovitch and Frederick O'Hara. Through Oct. 25.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibit by members of the guild.
Vose Galleries—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Oct. 30.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibit of lithographs by Albert Barker.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

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Normandie	Oct. 14	Southhampton Oct. 19	Oct. 13, 8:00 pm	Oct. 14, 6:00 pm
Europa (Mid.)	Oct. 16	Southhampton Oct. 22	Oct. 15, 1:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm
Britannica	Oct. 17	Southhampton Oct. 25	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm	Oct. 17, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm

Filene Finds Co-operatives Able to End Poverty in U. S.; New Business Motive Offered

Of considerable importance to Bostonians interested in non-profit, consumer co-operatives, is the declaration of Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, that "poverty in modern America is absurd" and that this country has sufficient resources, sufficient machinery, sufficient power and sufficient skilled management "to provide every American family with economic security and such a standard of living as no people have ever known before."

"All that is necessary," Mr. Filene told those attending the banquet of the tenth biennial congress of the Co-operative League at Columbus, Ohio, "is that all these resources, all this power and all this skill be placed at the service of the mass consumer; and a sufficiently strong and sufficiently scientific consumer co-operative movement can bring that about."

New Business Motive

Speaking on "American Business and Consumer Co-operation," Mr. Filene said Henry Ford declared years ago that the profit motive was no longer a sufficient motive for successful business, and that the motive which should now inspire business is the abolition of poverty.

"Personally, I believe Ford," said Mr. Filene. "I do not believe that he could have made the profits which he has made, if he had not had some stronger motive than solely the accumulation of money. But let us assume that the average business man is still in business only for the profits which he hopes to get; it still remains true that he can't make profits unless he can secure enough consumer co-operation.

"The modern business man is completely dependent upon his customers; and his only hope of profits lies in his getting a sufficient number of people to pass by other stores so that they may buy from him, or to pass up other products to purchase his."

Better Distributions

The mere will to co-operate is not going to solve our problem for us, Mr. Filene said. Enthusiasm, by itself, will not solve it. The only thing, he said, that can solve it is the development of such an efficient system of distribution that it will furnish an adequate outlet for mass production.

"I am in the co-operative movement because I believe that consumer co-operation can help greatly in the solution of the problem of distribution. If organized business had grasped this problem, and had seriously undertaken to solve it, it would probably never have occurred to me to join the co-operative movement.

"But business muffed its opportunity. Because of traditional thinking, organized business failed to see that the time had come when its only chance for continued prosperity lay in distributing prosperity among the whole American people.

"But perhaps it is just as well in the long run that business has been blind. Perhaps it is better that the organized consumers of America should solve this problem for themselves. I would like to emphasize, however, that they cannot solve it by the mere following of a formula; for the consumer co-operatives, to achieve their purpose now, must be as businesslike as the most efficient business, and must be governed at every turn, not merely by co-operative tradition nor by the opinions and guesses of the best-intentioned committees, but by scientific, fact-finding, up-to-the minute research.

Expects No Miracles

"We can expect no miracles. No special providence is going to look out for us just because we have decided to co-operate in a non-profit adventure, instead of seeking returns on our invested capital. Our job is to learn to distribute with less waste and less lost motion than in the best of the solely profit-seeking organizations and, by our successful competition, compel them to discover and to inaugurate still more efficient methods.

"Many industries in modern America—Ford, for example—are so directed by consumer research that they are serving the mass consumer as well as any consumer co-operative could hope to do. These industries are among the most profitable in America, but we do not begrudge them their profits. The industries whch we cannot tolerate are the monopolistic industries—those which seek their profits by limiting their services, and those which, because of greed or inefficiency, do not give adequate service and, often, cannot make profits. Many unprofitable businesses—businesses which are unprofitable because of wasteful methods—are as truly a menace to the mass consumer as are those whose profits seem unreasonably high.

Profits to Consumers

"Our object, then, cannot be merely to take to ourselves as consumers the profits that otherwise would revert to capitalists. Our object must be to so improve and perfect the process of distribution that the people of these United States may be enabled to consume according to their capacity to produce.

"Our capacity to produce has been almost magically multiplied since the co-operative movement started. Under modern scientific management, an unskilled worker can create many times more wealth than could the most skilled artisan of former days. All this wealth-making machinery becomes a mockery, however, unless the masses are enabled to buy the wealth produced; and it is the destiny of consumer co-operation in America to so eliminate the wastes and injustices of present-day distribution that the people generally can have and enjoy this wealth.

"We shall miss our aim if we think too much of the wealth which now goes to capitalists. There isn't enough of that, all told, to cause any great increase in the general standard of living, if it were all taken from the capitalists and given to the people generally. The wealth which would count—and the wealth which the American co-operative movement should be striving for—is the wealth which is not now being created but which would be created if modern business were organized to serve the mass consumer."

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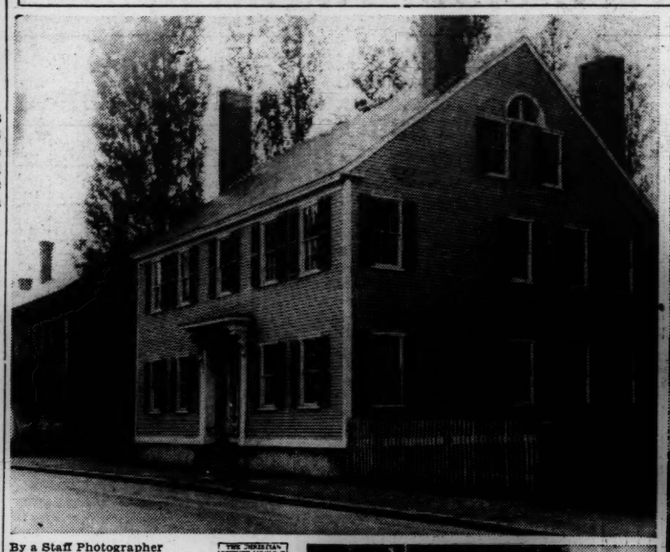
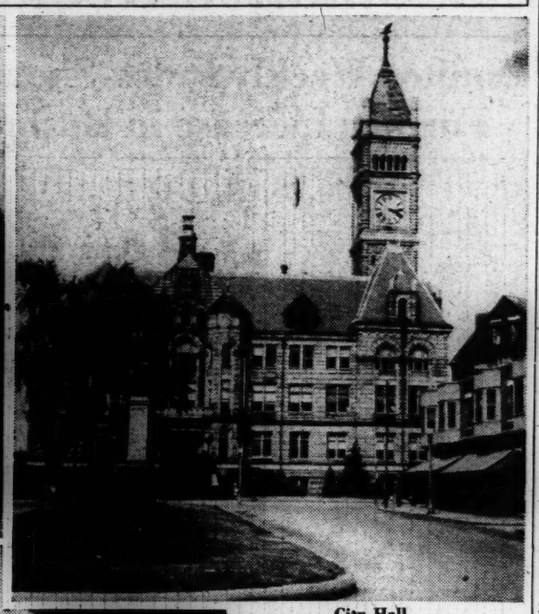
Lowell Took Time from Industry to Give Whistler to Art



By a Staff Photographer — Birthplace of James McNeill Whistler



City Hall

The Canal

Lowell Fêtes First Century As Pioneer Industrial City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 12 — Once called "The Manchester of America," this famous textile center celebrated its first 100 years of incorporation today with a parade, floats, bunting and music.

Some 15,000 marchers formed a continuous pageant for several hours before the crowds which thronged the city's streets. The brilliant sunshine of a crisp October day added its own welcome luster to the array of colorful costumes and tableaux which traced the city's rapid rise as an important industrial capital.

To thousands who craned their necks as the array of floats rolled slowly along, were recalled such important landmarks as the arrival of Capt. John Webb at this junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers in 1660, the building of the canals around the Pawtucket Falls in the 1790's, the erection of a factory in 1822 by prominent Bostonians, and the naming of the town in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell in 1826

Such was the phenomenal growth of Lowell that within two decades after the first mill had been opened, expansion had increased the city's population to 18,000 and its property valuation to $5,000,000. The mills themselves, operated by New England girls, were the repositories for literary talent as well as for industrial skill. One of the most noted accomplishments of the many improvement societies was "The Lowell Offering," a periodical published from 1840 to 1845, by mill workers.

Another cultural phase of Lowell's history was provided by James McNeill Whistler, who—even though he frequently "did not choose" to be born there—actually came into the world in an unpretentious house on Worthen Street. It is now a Whistler museum.

The "Spindle City" was a railroad center in the days when engineers wore plug hats and the nearest approach to air conditioning came through the cracks of rattling wooden coaches. Lowell was a terminus of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, the first steam railroad in New England to be incorporated.

Besides the dozen or so bands and the 100 organizations of various sorts participating in the celebration, Lowell's centenary will be attended by Governor Curley and Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers, as well as military and city officials.

University Extension to Teach Practice and Appreciation of Art

Filling leisure time with art, and thus developing quality rather than quantity, is the aim of a program arranged for the University Extension course in that subject by James G. Reardon, state education commissioner.

A. J. Philpott, art editor of the Boston Globe, is to give a course on "Art Appreciation," beginning Thursday, Nov. 19, at 2:15 p. m., at the Museum of Fine Arts. This course is to consist of a series of lectures on the development of American arts.

"Art and Life," is the name of a course Ella Munsterberg, instructor in art history at the Massachusetts School of Art, is to give at the State University Extension Center, Newbury and Exeter streets, beginning Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 7:45 p. m. The aim of the course is to develop appreciation of art in familiar objects of everyday life: architecture, gardening, home furnishings, costume design, pottery, and painting.

Among other courses that will be of somewhat more practical value to the student are "Sketching and Painting for Recreation," given by Betsy B. McCausland and Ralph A. Greenleaf, University Extension instructors, beginning Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 7:30 p. m., at the University Extension Center, and "Commercial Art I and II," by the same instructors, which is to be given Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 6 and 7:30 p. m., and Friday, Nov. 6, at 6 and 7:30 p. m., respectively at Sever hall, Harvard College.

A course in "Pottery," by Lillian Shapiro of the Paul Revere school, begins Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 7:15 p. m., at the Massachusetts School of Art.

Stillman Powers, a commercial and professional photographer, is to give a course on "Photography," beginning Monday, Nov. 16, at 7:30 p. m., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Bob Coyne, cartoonist, is to give a course on "Cartooning," beginning Friday, Nov. 20, at 6 p. m. at Sever hall, Harvard.

"Art Classes for Junior and Senior High School Students," is to be given by various lecturers beginning Saturday, Oct. 17, at 9 a. m., at the Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood avenues. This class will endeavor to present the fundamentals of drawing, designing, painting, or modeling.

Enrollment may be made at the first meeting of each class or previously at the division of University Extension, Room 217, State House.

Circular Houses Aid Harmony in Home, Grace Cope, British Architect, Says

Circular houses offer the most harmonious home environment, Miss Grace Cope, well-known British architect, stated in an interview during her brief stop in Boston. She sails back to England within a few days.

Sharp lines and angles, she explained, are not to be found in nature. There the curve predominates. Her own house—Fives Court at Hillingdon, 12 miles out of London, carries out her curvilinear idea, celings growing out of walls with no angular interruption. Here she has entertained many distinguished visitors, among them ambassadors from a number of European and Asiatic countries. Her book "Designs for Homes," interested the Turkish Government so much that they invited her to go to Turkey and act as lecturer and adviser in connection with planning the new capital at Ankara.

She has just returned from Sweden, where a short tme ago she was presented at Court and made a member of the Legion of Honor. In 1934 she was presented to the King and Queen of England, and several members of the British royal family have shown considerable interest in the model home which she designed a few years ago. She is the only women to have been made a member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

As a girl, she took up the study of medicine. Then her father, the British architect Thomas Cope, persuaded her to work with him in the field of architecture and for many years she has devoted herself exclusively to that. The basis of all her design, she states is psychology, which she studied intensively over some years, in various world capitals. Thus her designing of houses and interiors, planning of colors and so forth, all have as their foundation the mental equipment and needs of the inhabitant, as the architect conceives them through her psychological analysis.

Red Herring, Preferably Perfumed, Reported in Brisk Demand on Cape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 12 —Down here on the tip end of old Cape Cod the summer visitors have mostly gone home, but things are still lively because it is politics time, and red herring time. And the Cape, of course, is the home field of herrings.

Just now they are running wild down here. Some are converted into sardines, some are pickled, some are smoked. Some, according to Captain Manuel Enos who is the Cape's entry in the tall-story contest for 1936, are finding their way into the scene political.

Now retired from the sea and operating his own fish shipping plant, Captain Enos reports the demand for red herrings as heavy.

"We have to cull over a great many, to get the right variety," he disclosed to cronies on the municipal wharf, "My banner product is a tough and durable fish, capable of making a good and sharp trail to becloud issues."

And Captain Enos reported some other difficulties in his business in this post-horse-and-buggy era. "They are asking me to produce a perfumed red herring now to be used at women's rallies. What next?"

Captain Enos may be remembered as the minstrel who last year sang of the belligerent cod that couldn't restrain himself from attacking dories. Before that Captain Enos told of seining for mackerel from a balloon, filled—appropriately enough—with hot air.

What the Candidates Say

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, speaking at Brighton and Roxbury rallies, in answer to several questions fired at him by his Republican opponent, John W. Haigis:

"I shall not tolerate any interference with the courts of our Commonwealth. I have stated and I now repeat, that I will maintain and preserve the high standing enjoyed throughout the nation by the courts of Massachusetts—and I will maintain that high standing by appointing to the bench men of character who are well qualified by legal training and experience.

"No judge of the courts who is rendering efficient service and who is honorably carrying on the high traditions of the courts of Massachusetts need have any fear of being disturbed by me. I will preserve the independence and integrity of the courts.

"The capable and honest department heads rendering faithful service to the Commonwealth will not be intimidated or coerced by me, nor will there be any interference in the administration of the affairs of their departments. I shall allow competent and experienced State officials to carry on their duties with a freedom and security that means progress and accomplishment. . . .

"I promise no millennium, no utopia, but I do promise a sound, businesslike administration of the affairs of Massachusetts. I will ever be alert to see that public expenditures are so controlled and managed that no unnecessary and additional tax burden be imposed upon the business, the homes or the individual incomes of our citizens."

* * *

Governor Curley, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, speaking in Roxbury:

"As a candidate for the United States Senate I have definitely set forth my purpose as a member of that body; namely to labor unremittingly for a shorter work week with no reduction in wages, and for the exclusion of manufactured foods from all countries that have failed to pay their war debt to the United States.

"If, in your judgment, you feel that this, which I consider the first essential to happiness in the home and patriotism in the land; namely permanent employment for all able-bodied men and women in America and with compensation for their labor in conformity with the highest and most noble American standard, then I ask that you not only support my candidacy personally but induce you friends to do likewise."

Ford Tire Manufacture Indicated In Survey and Brazil Rubber Crop

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP)—Automotive circles are speculating over reports that the Ford Motor Company shortly will begin manufacture of automobile tires.

The company is observing its customary policy of ignoring such reports, but there is a more or less general belief throughout automobile and allied industries that recent surveys the company made were in anticipation of production in its own plants of at least a part of its tire requirements.

Following Steel and Glass

It has long been a policy of the Ford company to make at least a part of the essential materials required in its manufacturing. A few years ago it stepped up its steel facilities and also revived sizable scale operations in glass making.

Tire manufacture would not be a wholly new Ford undertaking. Part of its tire needs were provided in its own factories prior to 1923, and some facilities already are available at its Rouge plant for such operations again.

More significant than these precedents, however, the rubber enterprise of the Ford company in Brazil is about due to begin yielding raw material on a fairly large scale.

On Tapajos River

Back in 1928 the first seedlings on what was to become known as a "rubber empire" were planted by the Ford interests along the Tapajos River in Brazil. The initial plantings covered 4300 acres, with subsequent additional placements of budded stock, so that there are upward of 1,200,000 rubber trees in various stages of development.

It is from the 1928 plantings, however, that immediate results are expected. These trees are understood to be of a variety that soon should be producing 300 pounds of rubber an acre a year. Other varieties due to reach maturity in 1941 are expected to yield 600 pounds of first tapping.

South Boston Pageant Depicts Growth From Colonial Period

Some 40 South Boston civic, service and religious organizations today were completing plans for what is said to be the largest outdoor pageant undertaken in this section in several years. It will depict progress of the South Boston area from Indian days to the present, and is scheduled for presentation at Columbus stadium, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

The pageant proper, which is under auspices of the Works Progress Administration Adult Recreation project, will begin with a prologue depicting the landing of Columbus. Subsequent scenes will portray early Indian life in South Boston woods, and the landing of the Pilgrims on the shores of Mattapanock.

Bringing of Supplies

Privations of these early settlers and the landing of an Irish ship bringing supplies provides dramatic material for another scene.

A colonial minuet, a husking bee, enlivened with songs, serves to introduce the turbulent Revolutionary period. The rustic peace is broken by the gathering storm clouds of the impending conflict. In rapid-fire succession the events of that time pass in review—the enlistment of men in the Continental army, the burning in effigy of the tax collectors, the brawls between Tory and Whig, the Boston tea party, and the Boston massacre.

The ingenuity of the "embattled farmers" is displayed in their use of hay and birch faggots for breastworks, and the use of barrels loaded with stones to roll down the steeps of Dorchester Heights against the advancing red-coats.

Development of Arts

No less significant scenes portray the development of arts in America during the post-revolutionary period.

Then the scenes turn to 1861 and the enlistment of soldiers in the Union Army. While men marched south those at home harbored escaped slaves.

These scenes are climaxed with tableaux of torrid post-war political campaigns, with brass bands and torchlight processions and speeches.

The Spanish-American war period, and the development of commercial activities in New England then is portrayed, followed by scenes of the early nineteenth century. A fashion show of the period is portrayed.

Descriptions of modern South Boston from the turn of the century until the present conclude the tableaux.

New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth, First Went to Press 180 Years Ago

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 12 — The New Hampshire Gazette, credited with being the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States, is 180 years old, being first set up by Daniel Fowle, in Portsmouth, in 1756. It is now issued weekly, by Fernando Hartford, editor and publisher of the Portsmouth Herald.

At the junction of Pleasant, Howard and Washington streets, in Portsmouth, the first number of the New Hampshire Gazette made its appearance. On the masthead was an illustration depicting the Fox and the Crow, a decoration previously used by Daniel Fowle in an edition of Aesop's Fables.

In the first number Daniel Fowle emphasized the fact that he was a firm believer in the freedom of the press and assumed that the majority of his readers were of the same opinion. At the time of the American Revolution, the Gazette was against freedom from England, but when the citizens of Portsmouth criticized this policy, this newspaper became a very ardent supporter of the colonists. In 1765, during the agitation about the Stamp Tax, the Gazette was printed with a deep black border signifying lost liberty.

In 1785, Daniel Fowle turned over the New Hampshire Gazette to his apprentice, John Melcher, who continued to publish this newspaper until 1802, when he sold his interests to Nathaniel and Washington Pierce. The brothers carried on the traditions of the paper, changing the politics of the publication from Federalist to Republican.

In 1856, during the 100th anniversary of the first publication of the New Hampshire Gazette, held under the auspices of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Edward Fuller, then publisher of the paper, brought out a pamphlet of 60 pages, giving an account of the celebration.

Three of Portsmouth's well-known poets—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Benjamin Shillaber and Albert Laighton—participated in the celebration and wrote odes, in honor of the event. These were set to music and sung by a choir of selected voices. The original press of the New Hampshire Gazette was paraded through the streets of Portsmouth on a hayrack and copies of the paper struck off in transit and distributed as mementoes.

In the window of the Portsmouth Herald there can be seen some old copies of the New Hampshire Gazette, together with several books, published by Daniel Fowle and his late contemporaries. The original copy of the New Hampshire Gazette can be seen in the rooms of the Portsmouth Atheneum, where it has been carefully preserved.

Electrical Engineers See Grand Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Two hundred of the world's most prominent electrical power authorities, who attended the World Power Conference in Washington, D. C., viewed the Grand Coulee hydro-electric project, now under construction, and in the evening saw a brilliant display of floodlights that swept the towering basalt cliffs on the east bank of the Columbia river.

At Grand Colee the visiting engineers and electrical autohorities expressed amazement at the undertaking in which the Federal Government is beginning construction of a 4300-foot dam and power-project to cost $178,000,000. One German engineer remarked, "If I had not seen this with my own eyes, I would believe it to be a fantasy." Inspection of Grand Coulee was the climax of the tourists' westward trip.

Western Canada Wheat to Total 217,480,000 Bu.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Western Canada's wheat production this year will total 217,480,000 bushels, according to the final crop report prepared by the Winnipeg Free Press.

Many sections had yields much better than expectations, and the wheat as a whole promises to be of a quality to exceed previous records for grade and protein content. This, despite the hottest and driest growing season in the history of the country.

Although the crop was small in point of quantity, there are a number of factors in the farmers' interest this year. The price for wheat is considerably higher than last year, and, moreover, his income is increased through economies effected in handling the crop, due to the shortness of the straw and favorable harvesting weather.

Union Party Nominees Win Place on N. Y. Ballot

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State, notified objectors to petitions of the Union party today that he had overruled their protest and would certify all of the party's candidates for a place on the New York State ballot Nov. 3.

Mr. Flynn addressed his decision to William E. Drislane and Dr. O. A. Brenenstuhl, Albany Democrats who last night filed formal protest challenging the validity of signatures to petitions nominating Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota and Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, candidates endorsed for President and Vice-President by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

Virginia County Prospers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Floyd county is being visited by prosperity. Prosperity has come into full view from around the corner. Demand for labor cannot be filled. Carpenters are not to be had and day labor is hard to find. Travel continues to tax capacity of hotels and tourist homes.

Women's Statues Prevail In Macedonian Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — New archaeological finds are reported to have been made in Macedonia, on the route going from Saloniki to Xanthi, near Isar. Treasures are said to represent antique Greek art including a unusually fine statue of a woman, as well as a number of busts and heads.

It is noted by the Greek archaeologists at work on the site that almost all the statues dug out represent women. So far there has been little to indicate the period of the finds.

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Business and Industry

Increasing Automotive Requirements Augment Steel Activity

Commerce and Finance

Wheat and Corn Prices Increase During the Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wheat trading here failed to broaden to any great extent last week, but prices made small gains. Liverpool wheat was strong most of the week, and the October delivery reached a new high price level for 1936. This, with strength also at Winnipeg, restricted selling to small volume except on the rallies.

Bullish influences late in the week were the withdrawal of offers of old wheat by Argentina shippers, with exports small from both Argentina and Australia; light receipts in the United States and diminishing marketings in western Canada. The Canadian wheat movement has fallen to an extent that makes the hedging pressure comparatively light. Export sales of Canadian wheat averaged better than 1,000,000 bushels a day, and from all indications Europe and especially the United Kingdom will need large quantities from now until southern hemisphere new crop wheat is available.

Small Carry-Overs

Neither Argentina nor Australia will have any important carry-over. At present a normal acreage of wheat is indicated in the South American country while in Australia the acreage is not much larger than the small area of last year. Recent estimates of the Australian crop have been reduced to about 130,000,000 bushels. For the week, Argentine clearances were only 463,000 bushels and Australia shipped 791,000 bushels with the amount going to Europe from the southern hemisphere totaling an extremely small amount.

It is expected that United States Pacific coast wheat will find a market abroad, which will relieve any pressure on markets east of the Rockies. The mill strike at Minneapolis has been settled, which should stimulate buying of cash wheat and increase the flour production. Primary receipts continue small compared to last year, and visible stocks in the United States are down now to about the same total as a year ago with the prospect that the next few weeks will see the total drop to much below the quantity in sight a year ago.

October crop figures on wheat showed little change in crop estimates. Farm stocks were estimated at 227,000,000 bushels, which is a comparatively low figure.

Cash prices for wheat remain relatively strong in the United States, and country sales are extremely light. Abundant rains have fallen again over the winter wheat belt, being especially heavy in the Southwest. In the United States Northwest and also in the Canadian West the precipitation so far this autumn has been extremely light. Argentina has had adequate rainfall, but in Australia a large area is in need of rain.

Corn Prices Advance

Corn moved up sharply late in the week due to wet weather which continued for several days, setting back farm work in regard to harvesting and husking corn. Shorts became uneasy and covered freely. Small receipts coupled with the fact that stocks are extremely small, with no country selling of importance checked selling.

The Government's October corn crop estimate was 1,509,000,000 bu., about 51,000,000 bushel more than the September estimate. The crop in 1935 was 2,292,000,000 bushels. The quantity of old-crop corn on farms was estimated at 174,000,000 bushels, compared with 62,000,000 bushels a year ago. The estimate of old corn was thought to be too large by many traders, who based their views on the scarcity of country offers for some time past and reports from Illinois and other states stating that old corn was scarce.

Argentine corn is being shipped freely to both the United States and Canada, with clearances heavy from the southern grower to Europe as well. Not much recent business has been reported to the United States.

ICC Asks Railroads To File Ticket Information

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order requiring all railroads to file quarterly reports in 1937 on the number of passes and freight tickets issued to passengers who are not employees of railroad companies.

The quarterly reports must include the number of free tickets issued, the number of persons carried free, mileage covered and the value of the free transportation.

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Emergency Relief Increases Despite Business Advances

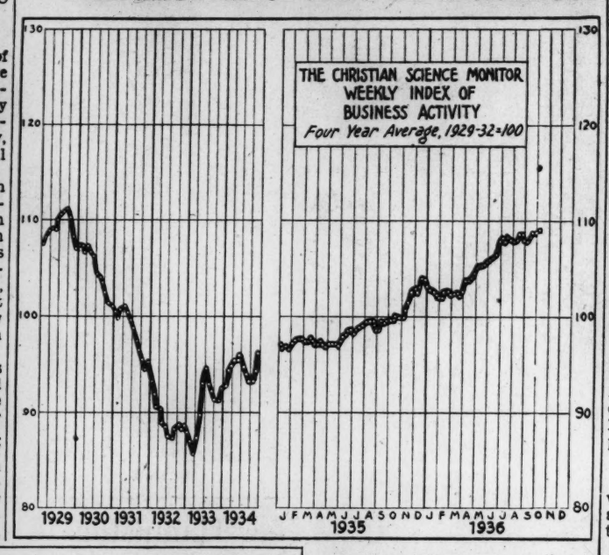
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The number of people on the relief rolls, exclusive of those engaged in emergency conservation work, increased slightly during the past year notwithstanding steady gains in business activity, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

In June, 1936, the latest month for which complete figures are available, the total number of people on the relief rolls, apart from those on Emergency Conservation work, was approximately 4,482,000, against 4,475,000 in July, 1935. Though slight, the increase ran counter to what would have been expected, in view of the continued improvement in general business conditions.

The Conference Board, in its study, traces the uninterrupted growth of the relief burden since July, 1933, the earliest month for which complete figures are available. In that month the total number of people on relief, except those on Emergency Conservation work, aggregated approximately 3,908,000. By July of the following year the number had grown to nearly 4,400,000.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Increase in Business



The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Abandoning fears that the French franc devaluation might adversely affect recovery in America, the stock market continued briskly upward last week here, and made new highs for the year on the largest day's volume since February. Bond prices were also strong and likewise on the heaviest trading since February. The familiar phenomenon of rotation was again in evidence, with steels leading at the beginning of the week and utilities at the end. In between, a poor earnings statement of Douglas number the airplane shares but disturbed the market only for a spell.

The upswing was generated by the continuing good business news. Optimism over world prospects, as indicated by European markets, contributed. However, some pessimism is developing, on the theory that 3,500,000-share markets and 75 per cent steel operations sound too good to be true for long. A commentator in the Wall Street Journal revives the blast-furnace theory that when production of pig iron reaches 60 per cent of capacty things are near the top. It is there now, and with the summer surge in the price of scrap steel from $14 to $19 encouraging a shift to the use of iron it is likely to go higher. The WSJ columnist points out that the 60 per cent rate was passed in February, 1929.

Utilities Strong

Utilities were fairly strong on rumors that substantial rate reductions will be made next spring similar to those periodically affected by Commonwealth & Southern's subsidiaries. There are also hopes that a temporary injunction against further TVA expansion may be obtained in the 19-company suit pending adjudication of the TVA Act by the Supreme Court. Of course the steady rise in electric power consumption helps. An increase in utility outlays for generating facilities is expected soon, particularly if the courts find the TVA Act to have been written without adequate consideration of the constitutional limits on governmental activity.

One explanation for the strength of the stock market is to be found in the capital gains tax, which puts a premium upon the retention of stocks over long periods. Rich men and investment trusts can save 20 per cent of their taxes on stock profits by holding for more than a year, and there is the added hope that next year the law regarding capital gains and losses will be changed so that either allowance will be made for losses or the tax on gains will be modified

Not much stock seems to be taken in the suggestion that the New York Stock Exchange be kept open until 4 p. m., giving six trading hours. Principal beneficiaries would be brokers and traders in the Midwest and Far West. Brokers here do not feel that much more business would eventuate, and they are not so desperate for new business as in recent years.

Wall Street is much interested in the appearance of several corporation plans for the payment of stock dividends, bond dividends, and stock rights for the purpose of evading the surcharges on undivided earnings imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936. This policy was advocated by the Treasury in the Senate hearings on the tax last spring, but was considered by Wall Street merely as a rather hypocritical makeshift forced on corporations by a tax which is considered essentially unsound. In any case this means more shares of stock to be traded.

Sterling Weak

Sterling continued weak, due apparently to a repatriation of French, Dutch, and Swiss funds which, the exchange rates indicate, is not expected to be heavy. There is plenty of talk about pegging the pound to the dollar at $4.86, or the dollar to the pound, but it is not taken seriously enough to put the pound to that rate. Talk about an exodus of capital or of gold from New York is very tempered. Deposit liabilities of New York reporting member banks to foreign banks dropped only $15,000,000 between Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, while foreign bank deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York rose $9,000,000.

The Street accepted with remarkable equanimity the announcement that the President would seek a continuance of his power to raise the Treasury price of gold from the present $35 to as high as $41.34 (the Thomas amendment) which expires Jan. 30. The earlier fear that this might disconcert business by making the price level unstable was conspicuous by its absence. There appears to be an impression that with no important currency carrying a fixed relation to gold, juggling of the price of gold hereafter will be no more than just that. It has been considered for some time in the Street to have no direct effect on prices except by its leverage on the franc, and, through the latter, on sterling so long as the British Exchange Fund tried to keep sterling roughly pegged to the franc or to keep the price of gold in London roughly steady. Hereafter, however, if the President raises the price of gold, its direct effect in Europe can be immediately confined to the price of gold unless the British and French stabilization funds show more concern for the stability of their gold prices than they do for their currencies, which is not likely. The only meaning such a Presidential action would have would be to counteract the raising of gold prices in the London market to the point where gold rolled out of Kentucky to London and its outflow threw a scare into American business men through force of habit, all of which appears very remote.

The establishment of the French stabilization fund is taken to indicate both that France will not soon re-embrace the gold standard and that even a Republican administration would be forced by public opinion to continue the American fund, which the public interprets as a form of defense as though the Thomas amendments powers were not sufficient. The three funds will therefore go on gambling with and against each other against private speculators as to their ability to guess major price and capital trends, sometimes winning, as the British fund must have done on its £40,000,000 loan to the Bank of France and sometimes losing as the U. S. fund has done so far on Mr. Morgenthau's comic opera rescue of the pound from the Russians at $4.91.

Bond Offerings

Real money hesitates in the Street, for lack of evidence, to accept two of the most popular views of the present relations between currencies and gold. One of the distrusted theories, fostered by statesmen and their fans, might be called the gladiator or chess-game theory of international exchange, in which the American, British, and French fund managers are supposed to be maintaining an armed truce between efforts to drive each others' currencies up and their own down. The post-war record reveals that England and Italy obviously over-valued their currencies in 1925 and 1927 respectively and the French spent a year and a half between 1926 and 1928 in raising the value of their currency, while British, French, and Americans spent hundreds of millions in the last five years in holding their currencies up, not down.

The other theory, popular in academic minds, is that increasing nationally-owned gold inventories make prices go up—another version of the statistically over-argued theory that higher gold prices make commercial prices go up.

Last week's corporate bond offerings totalled only $154,000,000 but this will be a banner week, with American Telephone's $150,000,000 public offering of 3¼ per cent debentures expected from the Morgan Stanley syndicate on Thursday together with $35,000,000 of Pacific Gas 3½ per cent first mortgages, and the first airplane bond issue ever to be offered. The selling group of about 600 dealers for the Telephone offering will be among the largest in underwriting history.

The municipal bond market is concerned over the ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that bonds issued by the Marine Parkway Authority "are not obligations of the State of New York nor of any agency of the State . . . which is engaged in the performance of an essential Government function." If the courts agree, this makes the bonds subject to stamp tax, and inferentially to federal income tax. The courts have never made the line clear as to where government ends and business begins, nor has anybody else. The interests of Wall Street and Washington will cross sides in this controversy, with Wall Street arguing for a broad interpretation of the governmental function, so as to blanket such operations as tollbridges with a governmental function, while the Administration, while preparing to convince the court that such operations as TVA are governmental, will argue that parkways are not.

General business activity continued the upturn in progress in September. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index advanced to 109.1 (prel.) on Oct. 3 from 108.9 on Sept. 26. This compared with 99.7 on Oct. 5, 1935.

Increases were recorded in the adjusted indexes for bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, both series rising more than seasonally. The decrease in miscellaneous freight car loadings was in line with seasonal expectations, and the adjused index remained unchanged.

Statistics for individual industries indirectly represented in the index were generally higher. Steel ingot output rose to a new high for the year at 75½ per cent of capacity, according to the Iron Age estimate. Demand from the automobile industry is expected to increase with the greater production of new models. The farm implement industry is moving toward higher output and a pick-up in railroad equipment buying is reported. Unfilled orders of the steel companies are currently larger than at any time since 1929.

Estimates of automobile production indicated a total last week nearly double that of the previous week. The resumption of Chevrolet production and a sharp advance in Plymouth output were cited as the major factors in the gain. A continuation of the upswing is expected foom now on.

Retail distribution last week was featured by broad consumer demand for nearly all lines of merchandise. Warmer weather held down the volume of trade in some areas but gains throughout the counry ranged from 12 to 18 per cent above a year ago. Wholesade trade, though brisk, failed to equal the previous week's showing. Department stores sales last month, the Federal Reserve Board announced, were 14 per cent above the like month of 1935 and chain stores showed the largest percentage gain in sales since the depression.

Construction gains in September were notable. Contracts awarded were 40 per cent above a year ago, with residential awards nearly double. "The much needed recovery in residential building," states the F. W. Dodge Corporation, "believed by observers as necessary to support the wide gains in business generally, is here. For the first nine months of 1936 this class of construction totaled 23 per cent more than was reported for the entire year 1935." The tax outlook, however, is regarded by the head of the National Association of Real Estate Boards as the only serious drawback to the favorable real estate outlook.

The farm equipment industry is making marked progress. With higher farm income this year and a large backlog of potential orders resulting from four years of meager buying, the prospects for the industry are especially favorable. Tariff and quota adjustments have helped to improve the export outlook.

The outlook for the cotton goods industry is considerably better than it has been for some years. The volume of orders has been exceptionally high in the last few weeks and many mills are sold up for the next few months. The woolen goods business is less active. The market in Boston is quiet and prices are steady.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Oct. 3, 1936	Sept. 26, 1936	Oct. 5, 1935
Combined index	109.1	108.9	99.7
Bk debits outside NYC	98.4	98.1	93.2
Elec power prod	130.4	130.2	112.0
Car loadings, misc	98.4	98.4	93.9

*Preliminary.

Atlas Powder to Build Industrial Chemical Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Atlas Powder Company is purchasing a large tract of land near Wilmington, Del., and will begin construction immediately on the first unit of a plant for the production of industrial chemicals, according to an announcement of Leland Lyon, president. Approximately $1,000,000 will be expended on the new project.

The first unit of the plant will be devoted to operators involving the electrolytic reduction of sugars to their corresponding higher alcohols. This opens up an entirely new phase of organic chemistry, it was stated, and marks the initial entry of the Atlas company as a supplier of base materials in this field. For the present, only two of the alcohols, mannitol and sorbitol, will be offered.

Hollander Stock Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—A. Hollander & Son directors have proposed an increase in the number of authorised common shares of $5 par value to 300,000 from 200,000 shares. Some financial quarters said the move was in line with that taken by other companies in order to avoid th enecessity of paying the federal surtax on undistributed profits. The company processes furs and has a plant at Middletown, N. Y.

Steel Operations Up Half Point To 75 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Increasing automotive requirements have augmented the steel industry's activity in many lines and operations increased half a point during the past week to 75 per cent capacity, according to the magazine Steel. This rate compares with 52 per cent a year ago.

"Sixteen automobile manufacturers," the magazine says, "are now turning out 1937 models, compared with only six two weeks ago. However, the nation's two largest manufacturers, Ford and Chevrolet, are just getting under way. The main assembly lines at the Chevrolet plant in Flint, Mich., already have been started, to stock 10,000 dealers before the Nov. 7 showing. At Ford, production of 1937 cars is expected to begin this week.

Auto Output Up

"Total automobile production last week was estimated at 39,945 units, an increase of 17,145 compared to the preceding week.

"Sheet mills, with deliveries far extended and no let-up in demand, apparently will have all the tonnage they can handle during the balance of the year. Consumers have begun showing concern over their supplies. In the Chicago district some producers are reported unable to promise delivery during this quarter on new orders for hot-rolled annealed material.

In tin plate, one leading canmaker has started to issue 1937 specifications, which would enable mills to begin rolling plate for shipment late this year.

"Bar deliveries now range from four to six weeks. A new quantity bracket, for 300,000-pound lots and over, has been established affecting cold-finished steel bars, giving the buyer 15 cents off for the large size order, compared with 12½ cents as the former maximum deduction, this being for 100,000-pound lots and over. Size extras on the smaller rounds of cold-drawn bars have been reduced.

"Wire-makers are reported considering adopting quantity differentials for manufacturing wire with 1000 to 40,000 pound lots as base, making deductions for larger lots and extras for lots smaller than 1000 pounds.

Demand for Scrap

"Consumption of scrap continues heavy, and prices are steady. Steel's scrap index is at $16.54 for the fourth consecutive week. The iron and steel composite is down 2 cents to $34.60 on a minor readjustment, and the finished index is unchanged at $53.90.

"Pig iron producers are considering a price increase, and although no announcement has been made it is said by some interests that the increase is possible before the end of the year.

"Pig iron deliveries are running ahead of September at present. Many consumers apparently are covered for the rest of the year. Production of automotive castings is on the increase again."

Nine months' production of steel ingots, 33,605,304 gross tons, was a gain of 39.7 per cent compared to the corresponding 1935 period, and puts 1936 output ahead of the 33,417,985-ton total for the entire year of 1935. Average daily production in the nine-month period was 143,612 tons, compared to 103,225 tons last year.

Operations in the Pittsburgh district increased 2 points to 77 per cent; Chicago, 1 to 75; Buffalo, 3 to 84, and Cincinnati, 6 to 90. Wheeling district was down 3 points to 92; New England, 18 to 70, and Colorado, 25 to 38. Others were unchanged.

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Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

mental need of contrariness in bankers. When the people are buoyant, bankers should be cautious: when the people are afraid, bankers should be confident. This is one way of leveling off the business cycle.

How is this possible in the United States? Here a bank can be started with political pull and a few thousand dollars capital. In some northwestern villages there used to be—and I assume still are—no fewer than three independent banks. Consequently the competition to make good times better and bad times worse is terrific.

An Unwise Dependence

Even if management were skilled, and capital adequate, such banks are often tied in with the fortunes of a single crop, sometimes, indeed, merely of land values, a tie-in which exacerbates the farm problem by fostering the speculative tendencies of the western farmer.

Management, however, is often as irresponsible as capital is puny. And so we have evil superimposed upon evil. In the hearings on banking legislation, of which I have a collection, one runs across such choice bits of evidence as this:

"They were all banks with small capital, and out of these eight banks, nine men went to the penitentiary, some for forgery, some for arson, and some for embezzlement."

In such circumstances Bagehot's counsel is impossible to follow. The depression threw up hundreds of stories of fantastic overbanking in the twenties and of an utter lack of banking in the depression when the banks became as insolvent as their clients.

Roosevelt's Opportunity

In early 1933 Mr. Roosevelt had the opportunity of making a system out of this chaos. The opportunity occurred when the good banks had to close along with the bad and the people had lost confidence in American banking. He could have brought all the opened banks into the Federal Reserve System, and got away with it. Some might argue that there was time for nothing but getting the banks reopened.

The fact is, however, that a plan for effecting precisely this reform was all laid out in a document still on file in the office of the Federal Reserve Board. Included in it is an opinion by the counsel to the board that such a reform would be constitutional.

But Mr. Roosevelt was then too much of a Democrat in the Jeffersonian sense to do a job which would run counter to vested local interests buttressed behind states' rights and rugged individualism.

Single System in Banking

What is required is one banking system. Failing that, there should be at least a standard charter for the country's banks, coupled with some provision for branch banking in Federal Reserve areas. The need is patent as the lesson of the depression. And yet you will find no word on the subject in either party platform.

Governor Landon, however, has taken some cognizance of it. A statement was issued recently from Landon headquarters taking the form of a proposal by Representative J. B. Hollister, an indefatigable worker for real bank reform, to set up a non-partisan commission of experts "to begin as soon as possible a basic study of all our federal banking laws with a view to their simplication and improvement." The announcement, coming as it did from Landon headquarters, carries with it a directly implied approval of Governor Landon.

It would be an elaboration of a real issue in place of the many fake issues which are now filling the atmosphere if he would devote a speech to it. Then we could really call it, as was asserted at the time, "a postscript to the platform."

American Telephone Nine Months' Income Increases $9,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in a report covering its operating activities only, showed August gross revenue of $8,698,722 against $7,812,365 for August, 1935. Operating income for the month was $1,838,024 against $1,426,972.

For the nine months to Aug. 31 gross was $70,465,855 against $61,396,229, with net income at $14,342,455 against $9,714,321.

The report does not include non-operating income, such as interest, dividends and other revenues received, and is before operating charges such as interest and rents paid.

Living Costs Rise During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of wage earners in the United States continued on its upward trend, rising 0.4 per cent from August to September. Living costs in September were 3.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 19.8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low during the depression. They were, however, still 15 per cent below the level of September, 1929.

Food prices in September were 0.3 per cent higher than in August, 5.4 per cent higher than in September, 1935, 40.9 per cent above the low of 1933, but 21.9 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

Rents rose 1.3 per cent over the August level, 11.4 per cent over that of September, 1935, and 28.1 per cent over the low of January, 1934. Rents in September were 13 per cent below the level of September, 1929.

Clothing prices advanced 0.5 per cent from August to September, but they were 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago and 25.4 per cent lower than in September, 1929. Since the low of 1933, clothing prices have risen 21.3 per cent.

Coal prices rose seasonably 1.1 per cent. In September of this year they were 1.9 per cent higher than in September of last year but 7.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

The cost of sundries in September was the same as in August, 0.7 per cent higher than in September, 1935, 4.8 per cent higher than at the low of 1933, but 4.6 per cent lower than in September, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.4 cents in September as compared with 116.8 cents in August, 120.9 cents in September, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

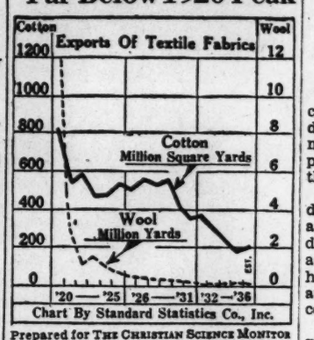
Coffee Market Shut Saturday

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange announced their approval of a petition by members to suspend trading in coffee futures on Saturday of this week. The board previously had suspended trading in sugar futures on Saturdays through the entire month of October.

Fidelity Mutual Shows Gain

PHILADELPHIA—New paid life insurance of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company for the month of September amounted to $1,814,000, a gain of 24 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935, according to Walter LeMar Talbot, president.

Textile Exports Far Below 1920 Peak



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPORTS of cotton and woolen goods are traced on the chart for the past 16 years. Note tha the woolen goods export market has been practically nonexistent for the past decade and that cotton goods sales abroad are now only one quarter of what they were in 1920.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Oct. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Oct. 3, due mainly to sharp advances in the prices of farm products, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The advance partially offset the decline of the two preceding weeks and brought the all-commodity index to 81.3 per cent of the 1926 average. The current index is 0.5 per cent higher than it was four weeks ago and is 1 per cent higher than for the correspoding week of a year ago.

Five of the 10 major commodity groups increased during the week. Farm products advanced 1.7 per cent; foods, 0.6 per cent, metals and metal products, 0.5 per cent, and textile products and fuel and lighting materials, 0.1 per cent. Hides and leather products and chemicals and drugs declined fractionally. The building materials, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodity groups remained unchanged.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials advanced 1 per cent during the week and are 2.2 per cent above the level of a month ago. Prices of semifimanufactured commodities advanced 0.4 per cent and are now 0.8 per cent above the corresponding week of September. The index for the finished products group remained unchanged at 82.0 or 0.4 per cent below the level of a month ago.

	Oct. 3 1936	Sept. 26 1936	Oct. 5 1935	Oct. 6 1934
All commodities	81.3	81.0	80.5	76.6
Farm products	84.5	83.1	79.5	71.0
Foods	83.0	82.5	85.3	75.2
Hides and leather products	95.7	95.8	92.5	84.3
Textile products	70.7	70.6	71.7	70.2
Fuel and lighting materials	77.1	77.0	74.6	75.5
Metals and metal products	86.3	85.9	86.3	85.7
Building materials	86.9	86.9	86.1	85.4
Chemicals and drugs	81.7	81.8	80.2	77.3
Housefurnishing goods	83.3	83.2	81.8	83.8
Miscellaneous	71.1	71.1	67.2	70.1
Raw materials	82.0	81.2	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	76.3	76.0	*	*
Finished products	83.0	82.0	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.6	80.6	80.7	77.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.8	79.7	78.3	78.2

*Not computed.

Burden of Private Debt Held Not Too Great for Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Private long-term debt in the United States was cut more than $9,000,000,000 in the depression years from 1930 through 1934, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

A reversal of debt liquidation was indicated in the preliminary estimate of a small increase in private debt last year.

The 1934 total was placed at $76,757,000,000 compared with $85,774,000,000 in 1930. In the decades prior to 1930, the rising debt trend had sent the total from $15,021,000,000 in 1930 to $46,237,000,000 in 1920.

The board said its study presented no evidence "to support the theory that business is saddled with too great a burden of private debt." Rates of growth of private long-term debt and interest charges, it noted, have been similar to those of national wealth and income.

It added there was no "factual basis" for statements the depression was precipitated by excessive private debt.

The study concluded interest charges on private long-term debt, which rose from $800,000,000 in 1900 to $4,882,000,000 in 1930 and then dropped more than $600,000,000, had not "outrun the ability to pay them as measured by estimates of national income."

The average interest charge from 1900 to 1935 on private debt was figured as 5.41 per cent.

Manufacturing industry, it was shown, had a smaller debt burden than any other major branch of economic activity. The growth of non-farm mortgage debt was termed the "most significant development" in the private debt structure.

World Consumption Of Tin Past Year Increases 18 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—World tin consumption for the year ended in July was 17.9 per cent above the preceding year, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. Consumption was 152,168 and 129,101 tons, respectively.

The United States, it was indicated, increased consumption 33.6 per cent; France, 13.9; Soviet Russia, 25.1; Italy, 20.3; Japan, 19. Decreases were 16.1 and 8 per cent for Germany and Spain, respectively.

World production of tin plate in the year reached a new record of 3,363,000 tons, compared with 3,078,000 in the preceding 12 months. Tin used in the manufacture of tin plate was 54,700 tons, against 50,200.

World visible stocks of tin on Aug. 31 last stood at 16,772 tons, against 15,964 on July 31 and 15,422 on Aug. 31, 1935. These stocks, it was said, represented 11 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption.

Building of Homes Takes Lead; First Time in 8 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Evidence that residential building, long a laggard, has again pushed ahead to resume its former important rôle on the nation's business scene today heartened observers.

In September the residential building total stood at $80,669,800, compared with $41,810,800 for September, 1935, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported.

Pointing out that in predepression days residential building led all other classes by a wide margin, the Review said September was the first month since the final quarter of 1928 in which residential building had exceeded either nonresidential building or heavy civil engineering.

Building industry experts have been cautious about trotting out estimates on the accumulated shortage of housing facilities and most are willing to predict only that continued upswing in homebuilding lies ahead.

In the years 1925-1928 family housing units built averaged about 500,000 a year, a rate which some analysts term "normal." By the bottom of the depression this average had fallen to about 50,000. Next year the number of units may increase to approximately 150,000, some think.

In the background of the hopeful outlook for improvement in residential building stands general trade and industrial recovery from which have flown restoration of pay cuts and jobs, particularly in heavy industries.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Quotation For Today

BE KIND to others and others will be kind to you.
—T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A FARGO, N. D., reader, in submitting the following cryptogram, says that undoubtedly this has been done before, yet it strikes him as rather a neat, speedy method of turning out these provocative little reminders that things are not always what they seem to be. After solving the cryptogram, each letter of which is represented throughout by another letter, or symbol, see if you can puzzle out just what system was followed:

8R 8 YQF3 H95 JQE3 QH6 J8W-

5QI3W 8 YQF3 7W3E 5Y3 I36W

U7W5 QG9F3 QHE 59 5Y3 O3R5 9R

5Y9W3 8H53HE3E.

2. Letter Changing

A CHICAGO reader who has submitted many shorter moves now turns the tables, and shares a few new moves with other readers, among them a change from SULKY to HAPPY. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try making the change in 9 moves—or fewer, if possible.

3. A Teaser in Figures

CROSS out 9 digits in the problem in addition below so that the total of the remaining figures will be 1111.

1 1 1
3 3 3
5 5 5
7 7 7
9 9 9

4. Word Dissecting

HERE'S another case of turning the tables. The word-dissecting puzzle printed a few weeks ago prompted a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader to share one along similar lines. As an example of how to proceed, the answer to the first is given:

1. The first 3 letters of a farm implement is a cavity. (Pitchfork.)
2. The first 3 letters of a bird is a domestic animal.
3. The first 3 letters of a small inclosure is a cushion.
4. The first 3 letters of a chief city is a head covering.
5. The first 3 letters of mottled is a dessert.
6. The first 3 letters of a kind of raft is a household pet.
7. The first 3 letters of a berry is a mongrel.
8. The first 3 letters of a weapon is an inlet.
9. The first 3 letters of showy dress is part of a fish.
10. The first 3 letters of a flower is a cooking utensil.

5. Phonetic Rebus

THE Quincy, Mass., reader who shares today's rebus states that it represents, phonetically, in rebus form, a sentence of 4 words. These words contain 3, 4, 4 and 2 letters, respectively, and the lines below give a clue:

IIIIII
I I
I IT I
I I
IIIIII

O, do not say me "Nay,"
For REBUS.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Vision Through Oil

MANY a car owner has found himself with a broken windshield wiper on a rainy day. Should this happen, I have found oil to be an asset.

Just put a little oil (any kind) on a rag or a piece of cotton, or a little in the palm of the hand. Then rub over the outside of the windshield in a vertical motion. This makes the water flow downward off smoothly, rather than causing drops to settle on the windshield and diffusing the vision.—W. H. B., New York.

For the Scrapbook

Room for Joy

Sorrow with his pick mines the heart; but he is a cunning workman. He deepens the channels whereby happiness may enter, and hollows out new chambers for joy to abide in when he is gone.—*Mary Cholmondeley.*

The Child

A child's nature is too serious a thing to admit of being regarded as a mere appendage to another being, and to be loved or hated accordingly; they stand with me upon their own stock as much as men and women do.—*Charles Lamb.*

Adding to Trouble

Our anger and impatience often prove much more mischievous than the things about which we are angry or impatient.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Doing Good

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

Alpine Horn Blower

Monitor Camera Club From Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Familiar Scene at Interlaken, Switzerland

In Lighter Vein

The Curious

"And why aren't you keen about your new television set?"

"So many people come to see that I don't get a chance to look at it."

Both

Customer: "I'm seeking something appropriate for a wedding gift—something timely and striking."

Clerk: "Clock counter third on your left."

The Question

"That's a good looking umbrella. Where did you get it?"

"I picked it up at Smart's."

"I don't seem to remember the place. Is it a haberdasher's or a restaurant?"

Hissing Note

A quartet of longshoremen were down on the waterfront singing when the tenor fell off the dock into the bay. The incident passed unnoticed by the leader, but he perceived that something was wrong with the harmony.

"'Smatter with you, boys?" he complained. "One of you dont' sound right."

"It's Jack," rumbled the basso solemnly. "He's off quay."

—New Yorker

"Now this is a real Oriental"

If——!

He: "I'm thinking of getting married; what do you think of it?"

She: "I think it's a great idea if you ask me."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Trade Surveys

CALLING upon a local firm in the hope of getting work, a woman was told that due to changes in demand the company's products no longer had a market, and the establishment would soon have to close.

She knew that the company made metal products, among which were garbage cans. She knew, too, that garbage cans are commonly complained about—they don't last, they're hard to clean, etc. With that in mind she undertook a survey and called on several hundred homes, asking what the housewives would like in an improved garbage can.

With their replies to her questions she returned to the metal firm and laid before the owners the opportunity of making this improved garbage can. The result was that the firm paid her adequately for her work and asked for further ideas on other products; and she has since developed a survey business of her own.—Clark G., Bell, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

What Kept Him Humble

"WHILE lecturing in the north of England," said Ernest Shackleton, the famous explorer, "before it was time for the proceedings to begin on one occasion, I took a peep through the curtain to see what kind of audience I was likely to have. Things looked promising and I said so."

"Yes," said the chairman, "I think you are going to have as big an audience as the handbell ringers had last week."

"That is the sort of thing," added Sir Ernest, "that keeps me modest."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What country has ordered property owners to lend the government 5 per cent of the value of their real estate?
2. What organization has adopted a plan whereby the pay of its workers will be automatically adjusted with the rise and fall of living costs?
3. Has glorifying the "G-man" rather than the gangster aided in the reduction of crime in the United States?
4. What is the longest airline in the world?
5. What percentage of a college student's talk is devoted to politics?
6. Are the present maps of the Bering sea accurate?
7. Why has Japan demanded independence for provinces in North China?
8. Who was the fourth American recently elected to the Court of International Justice?
9. How many hole-in-one shots are produced on American golf courses every day?
10. What per cent of installment financing in the United States is in the automobile sales field?
11. How did Mrs. Nell Scott wage a successful campaign for a seat in Alaskan legislature without making a single campaign speech?
12. What was Alfred E. Smith's reason for "taking a walk"?
13. Does Governor Landon still hold a commanding lead over President Roosevelt in the Literary Digest straw-vote poll?
14. What American city tops all others in the country in culture rating?
15. What town in England is still technically at war with Russia?
16. How does Governor Landon plan to balance the budget, if elected President?
17. What punishment was meted out to members of the so-called Black Legion?
18. Can milk be kept fresh for long periods?

What Is Your Score?

The Vegetable Soup

(Republished by Request)

A BIG kettle of vegetable soup was steaming away on the stove contentedly and smelling just too good for words. It looked pretty, indeed, with all the little colored islands floating about. Some were carrot islands and some were celery, some were peas and some were cabbage, some were beans and some were barley. Occasionally a red flood of tomato bubbled up and then a dashing big sea of broth.

"I tell you I'm some soup," said the broth in a satisfied manner.

"Well," said the celery quietly, "I guess I won't be missed from this mixture," and it just hopped right out of the kettle.

"They won't miss me," said the tomato. "I'll leave, too."

"We might as well go, too," said the carrot islands, jumping right out after the celery and tomato.

"I'm not of much importance," said the cabbage. "I just take up a lot of room. I'll step out, too."

"If that's the case, what's the use of our staying?" said the peas.

"If everybody is leaving, I'll just roll out, too," sputtered the barley.

"Well, here I go," said the onion.

"All right. I'll take a little trip myself," announced the salt.

So there was that whole big kettle of broth that was not vegetable soup at all. It felt very odd, indeed, and rather flat and simple.

"Please all come back," it pleaded. "A little while ago I was a lovely vegetable soup. Now look at me!"

"What's the matter with you?" asked one of the carrot islands.

"I'm—insipid—I'm not worth anything," admitted the broth frankly, and then repeated again, "and a little while ago I was a lovely vegetable soup."

"You mean we were," corrected the onion.

"True, very true," replied the broth thoughtfully. "Please come back."

"We all feel rather foolish out here without you," said one of the peas, "and we don't make a very good showing by ourselves."

"Even the salt," laughed the salt itself.

"Now, that's something to think about," said the broth, "something to think about. Please do come back. We are all needed to make a good vegetable soup. Come on back."

So the carrots hopped in, the peas hopped in, the beans and the parsley and the tomato hopped in, and the celery, the cabbage, and the onion hopped in—all back into the sea of broth.

"Something's wrong with us yet," said the broth.

"I'm coming," said a tiny voice, and the salt hopped in.

"Now, we are a real good vegetable soup once more," sighed the broth happily. "It takes us all, doesn't it?"

"Looks that way," grinned the onion, "but sometimes it takes us quite a while to find it out."—*From The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 29, 1924.*

Elusive Mountain Climber

Monitor Camera Club From J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle

A Mountain Goat Snapped on Mt. Rainier

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Right to Floor

Question: In a legislative assembly, the minority leader rose for the purpose of discussing a pending bill and was recognized by the speaker. Before he had uttered a complete sentence, however, a majority member addressed the chair, was recognized and moved the previous question, which was seconded by the necessary 21 members over the protests of the minority leader who still apparently had the floor.

Before the speaker could put the previous question to vote, the minority leader appealed from the decision of the chair. To my thought, the minority leader had the floor, and was entitled to discuss the bill, and the interrupting motion was out of order. Is this correct?

Answer: Rules in legislative assemblies vary, but as a general rule—and this is true in all parliamentary bodies adopting Robert's Rules of Order—the previous question may not be moved while anyone is speaking or has been assigned the floor for the purpose of speaking. After the speaker had recognized the minority leader, it was unparliamentary to recognize another member before the former had begun to speak. There are a few motions which may interrupt a member who has the floor, but the previous question is not one of them.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Then there's the man who spent the summer in a trailer and came home and got lost in the living room.

Portland Oregonian: Commerce has so improved generally, we understand the restaurants are serving quite a few business men's lunches to business men.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Magic Whistle

THIS game is no end of fun for adults as well as the young folks.

It is played with a small whistle which can be tied to a short elastic with a safety pin at the other end. A circle of those who know the game is drawn up and those who do not know the game are requested to leave the room.

One person is brought in at a time and asked to fold his arms and stand in the center of the circle, facing one particular person who has been selected to explain the game to him; the explanation being that there is a magic whistle in the circle which he is to find, but because it is magic it moves about in an uncanny manner.

While the explanation is in progress, the person sitting directly behind the person is pinning the whistle to his back. The person in the center is then turned around twice, then to find the whistle. As his back is turned anyone who can

reach the whistle without betraying its whereabouts, takes and blows it, and then pretends to pass it to his neighbor.

Naturally the person in the center turns and says, "You have it." And the person whom he accuses shows his hands to prove he hasn't it. While this is going on, the whistle is blown by someone behind him. There is so much laughter as the bewildered person in the center snatches and whirls in his attempts to find the whistle while it is constantly being blown behind him.—Harold F. E., Kansas City, Mo.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shower!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Muncie, Ind.

AN UNMARRIED woman who lived alone found a great deal of joy and companionship by means of a well-stocked cookie jar. She remembered an Aunt who had provided goodies to the neighboring children of her own time so she tried to give the same joy to children in her vicinity.

Frequently, on warm summer afternoons, she could be found under the elm tree in her back yard pouring cold lemonade, and serving homemade cookies. Usually the afternoon party ended with a story by the one whom most children called the "Cookie Lady."

One day recently she was called to her door by one of the older children in the neighborhood and asked to come to the garden to see something. When the lad had succeeded in getting the Cookie Lady's attention centered on a bird's nest far in the top of the elm, he motioned silently into space.

In a minute, from every corner of the yard and neighborhood yards, children rushed, carrying apples, oranges, grapefruit, glasses of jelly, and bouquets of flowers. "A shower! A shower!" cried the little folks.

And the gayest of surprises was enjoyed as the youngsters thus sought to show their gratitude.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Italy.
2. The General Electric Company.
3. It has contributed much toward crime reduction, according to Hugh Clegg, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Investigation.
4. The 9000 miles between Amsterdam and Batavia, flown by the Royal Dutch airlines.
5. Five per cent, according to a survey held at DePauw Uuiversity.
6. No; Coast Guard surveys have found them obsolete.
7. Japan proposes this area as a "cushion' state between China and Manchoukuo.
8. Manley O. Hudson.
9. According to statistics compiled by the Assoicated Press, an average of five a day are made.
10. Two thirds.
11. She covered her district in an airplane, having heart-to-heart talks with individual voters and key persons in organizations.
12. He declares the main reason was "repudiation" of the 1932 platform by the Roosevelt Administration.
13. Yes; Governor Landon is still in the lead by a proportion of slightly less than 3 to 1.
14. Cincinnati, Ohio, according to Rev. C. F. Potter, who considered a city's support and use of its libraries as an index.
15. Berwick-on-Tweed; this town used to be a subject of warfare between England and Scotland. In the early part of last century it had not been decided whether it was English or Scottish, and so treaties signed by the United Kingdom had to include one for Berwick-on-Tweed. When peace was declared between Britain and Russia after the Crimean war—the town was overlooked.
16. The Republican candidate says, "The budget is going to be balanced by cutting out waste and extravagance; by putting an end to the use of public funds for political purposes; by restoring hard-working, painstaking, commonsense administration.
17. Seven members received life terms in prison.
18. Yes; the Department of Agriculture has found that fresh milk can be preserved by a simple process of concentrating and freezing the milk.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jacob's Gift of Nuts

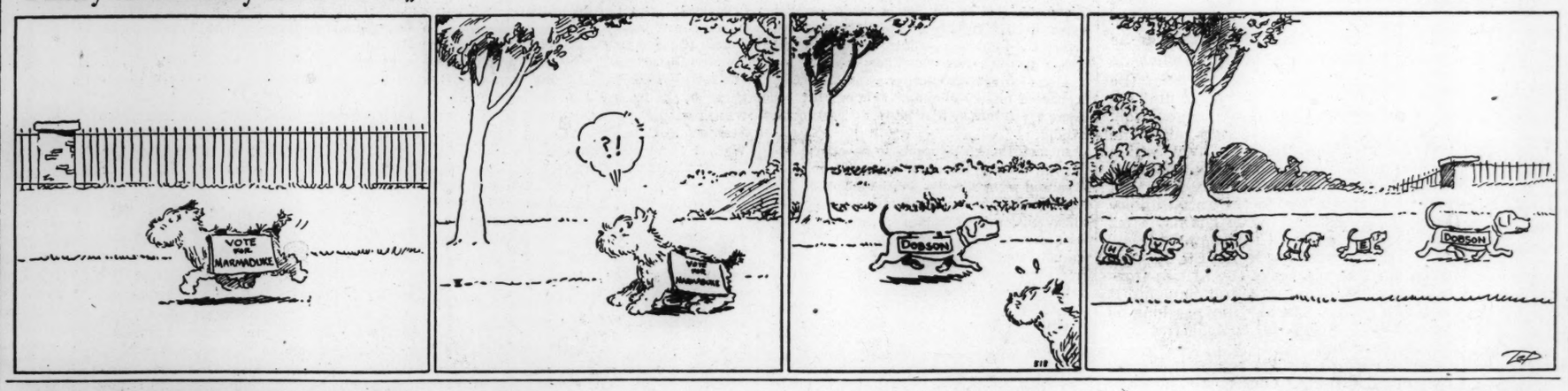
WHEN the patriarch Jacob sought to win the favor of the Prime Minister of Egypt, not knowing that this august dignitary was his own son, he sent to him a gift of nuts, in addition to spices, myrrh, honey, balm, and almonds (Gen. 43: 11); and it is now generally admitted that the particular type of nuts mentioned in the passage formed the fruit of the pistachio tree—more properly known as the "pistacia vera."

Where "nuts" are referred to in the Song of Solomon (6:11), a different Hebrew term is employed, and the reference is clearly to what we know as "walnuts."

The well-known early Roman writer Pliny speaks of the pistachio tree as being peculiar to Syria, of which, of course, the Holy Land forms a part; but since there is no evidence that the pistachio tree grew in Egypt, a gift of pistachio nuts from his homeland would be particularly acceptable to Joseph.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Werff'*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Kick*

By CARMACK

The Boss and his friends were playing football today —
Suddenly the ball went sailing through the air and landed right smack at Peachy's heels —
And oh, Boy! I wish you could have seen what he did to it!
The Boss shouted that it was the longest kick he ever had seen!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Standing Up Under Tension

EVER hear somebody sigh, "The strain is just too much for me?" Without question it is often the cry of a heart in genuine distress under burdens that seem beyond endurance.

Among inanimate things probably no structure has to stand greater or more prolonged stress and tension than a suspension bridge. In this connection there is interest in an announcement of plans for remodeling, almost rebuilding, the widely known Brooklyn bridge, first of the spans across New York's East river. According to F. J. H. Kracke, commissioner of plant and structures, the floors and practically everything about the bridge are to be replaced except the towers, the suspension cables and the anchorages—in other words, all except the parts that really carry the whole load. These, say engineers, are as good today as when the bridge was built fifty-three years ago and if properly cared for will last from 500 to 1000 years yet.

Among the favorite subjects of photographers wherever a large suspension bridge is under construction are these massive cables painstakingly built up from tiny strands of the strongest steel twisted and twisted together until the whole mass is as thick as or thicker than a man's body. Since the completion of the Brooklyn bridge, five others of longer suspension span have been erected in the United States and two more, the Golden Gate and the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, are being built, the former more than two and a half times as long as the span to which John Roebling gave his genius.

If anyone supposes that existence is always the same, a mere humdrum monotony, to one of these cables let him be reminded that when the summer sun beats fiercely hot and afternoon traffic is at its weightiest the cables of the mighty George Washington bridge over the Hudson at New York are stretched and expanded so that the center of the span is eight feet lower than normal. Under zero temperatures and with no load the contraction draws it four feet above normal.

It is true that such cables are designed to have a tensile strength many times greater than they will ever be called upon to carry. But likewise true is it that man has been endowed by his Maker with a greater strength, a more enduring resiliency, a higher capacity for accomplishment in spite of stress than mortals commonly suppose. Care has to be taken to keep the corrosive weakening influences of worry, distrust, ingratitude and mental dishonesty from working into the strands of human character. Even then the loads may sometimes seem more than the structure was designed to carry. But "underneath are the everlasting arms."

Are Dollars Exported?

SOME time ago the Baltimore Sun called Secretary Hull the New Deal's stepchild. The relation was pretty well revealed by the President's recent Pittsburgh speech on the public debt. That address must have made both Secretary Hull and Secretary Wallace squirm.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of foreign lending as the export of dollars. Such an interpretation of the process, to adopt his own phraseology, does not make sense. What on earth would a foreigner want with dollars in his own country? Dollars do not circulate there. Nor will they buy the goods and satisfactions which are obtainable for money. Dollars, obviously, are acquired for the purpose of buying American goods and materials.

The nexus between finance and trade is not always so direct as it may seem. In some old bond issues, for instance, there used to be a tying-in clause whereby the borrower undertook to spend the proceeds of the loan on goods and materials in the lending country. By this means the lender made sure that the link was direct. Indirectly, however, the connection between the borrowing of dollars and the spending of those dollars in the United States may be traced with or without a tying-in clause. Hartley Withers, in one of his books on money, shows how. He traces the relation between finance and trade in a hypothetical loan raised in London by a South American state for the purpose of building a railway:

> It (the state) may spend the proceeds on steel rails made in Belgium or the United States, but the Belgian or American sellers of the goods in question will take payment in sterling drafts, because sterling credit is all that the borrowing government has got for making payment for them, and either they, or someone else to whom they pass the credit on, must buy something in England, for England is the country, and the only country, where the particular kind of money that has been borrowed passes current in exchange for goods and services; if it is going to be spent at all—as it certainly is—it has to be spent here finally, however often it may have in the meantime changed hands abroad, and been converted into foreign currencies.

Mr. Withers spoke for his own country, namely, Great Britain. If the link between finance and trade ignored by the President were not present, Mr. Withers' country would not have been so ardent a lender of its surplus savings—savings, incidentally, which helped enormously to build up the American continent.

There are empty spaces in the world still waiting to be developed. In that work the export of dollars—or rather of American capital in the form of machinery and materials—will certainly play a part, and will redound to the self-interest, let alone the co-operative spirit, of the American people.

For Better Politics

WELL-CONSIDERED restraint in adding to the already full college or school curriculum seems wisdom in a day when education is urged on all fronts to provide training in everything from brain trust psychology to fixing the kitchen sink. Yet a four-year course such as Hobart and William Smith Colleges have just made a requirement for bachelor's degree recommends itself as an interesting step toward enlisting the average college man and woman in the cause of good government.

Enough departments or courses in government have been established of recent years in American universities to indicate a possible trend. The Hobart-William Smith plan, however, is said to be the first of these courses to be required for graduation. Including, as it does, a progressive investigation of American history, economics, political and social science in their relation to social control, the study is avowedly to interest and equip the student to take active part in ward, precinct, and municipal as well as state and national government; and by infusing into them a fresh, healthy personnel, to help raise the standards of political conduct in the United States.

Obviously the success of such a movement as a builder of sound governmental thinking will depend largely upon how effectually the university in each case can maintain academic independence in the face of special interests seeking their own political gain. Furthermore, its worth as a practical contribution to government must be gauged not by its ability to graduate trained candidates for embassy posts but by its permanent effect in improving local politics throughout the land. It might be added that outstanding success in both these fields would be a new and epochal alliance of Town and Gown.

Flying for Flukes

A NEW wave of transatlantic air adventures has broken over the world press this summer. Rescue of the Swedish Kurt Bjorkvall is only the most recent of a series. Mrs. Beryl Markham—who ignored weather warnings—and Harry Richman also fell short of their marks, and too close to tragedy. Europe, meanwhile, is crisscrossed on the routes toward Africa and Asia by many notoriety seekers—brave adventurers, perhaps, but far too often just foolhardy.

There are dramatic contrasts to all this deliberately invited human extremity for those who choose to notice them. While Bjorkvall was at the mercy of the elements, the Hindenburg was calmly floating around and above the bad weather, maneuvering by the best available weather information—bound not on spectacular publicity but on service. And the China Clipper soared on its first regular trip to the Orient, with the confidence born of painstaking preparation. Here was the flying that men are capable of today.

Few would deny the gallant pioneer his place in history. But when engineers have come in his path and made daring no longer necessary, stunts tend more to undermine public confidence than to fire it. Bjorkvall's widely read, fearful story will not help timid sections of the public to become air-minded. And stunt flying in general overshadows the more triumphant drama of the air lines which fly year in and year out, with constantly decreasing percentage of error.

Was Humpty Dumpty Right?

WAS Humpty Dumpty right? That is the important question. Sir Stafford Cripps evidently thinks that he was. Humpty Dumpty said that whenever he used a word it meant exactly what he wanted it to mean, no matter what the dictionary had to say about it, and Sir Stafford seems to be of the same opinion.

At any rate, he has recently called the present Administration in Britain, which he does not like, "Fascist in its ideology," although in any exact sense it is not Fascist at all. Protest by the anti-Humpty Dumptians has been made against what they feel is a misuse of the word "Fascist" as a vague term of abuse. Let Sir Stafford think what he pleases of the British Government; let him scarify and condemn it as much as he likes, say they, so long as he employs words in their strict and proper meaning.

Yet do words always retain the same meanings? "Knave" once meant no more than "boy." A villain was only a peasant. A "crafty" man was merely a skillful one. A "tyrant" was only a person who, like American Presidents, did not rule by strict hereditary right. There must have been someone who first used these words in their altered sense, and perhaps these Crippses of the past met with no better a reception than the innovating Sir Stafford of today. Nevertheless, their example has in the end proved more powerful than all the literary conservatives and the dictionaries put together.

The fact is that a living and vigorous language is always subtly changing. Otherwise it stagnates. At the same time, it should not change too rapidly. If words were often wrenched out of their normal meaning, people would find it very difficult to understand one another. Humpty Dumpty was a charming fellow, but in the end he had a great fall.

A Novel of the 'Co-ops'

Book News of the Day

IT MAY be that the attitude of Upton Sinclair on sociological problems has changed. Certainly his latest novel, CO-OP: A NOVEL OF LIVING TOGETHER (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50), is different from the type of social novel he has done hitherto. The difference may, of course, lie in the subject matter he has chosen. It may be his theme that has caused him, as his publishers claim, to drop for once his controversial style.

The sub-title of the book tells us that much. The story carries forward the argument that men can help themselves regardless of the desperation of their circumstances.

He finds his characters in Pipe City, one of those forlorn "jungles" where the unemployed live in sewer pipes. The leader, a former publicity director, believes that by working together, by exchanging the production of each, the whole group can lift itself by its boot straps and, at least, better the present poverty and misery.

* * *

The leader finds enough men willing to follow him and starts action. They interest a socially minded clergyman, who furnishes a hall in which they can organize. A few men and women more fortunately situated economically help them with a little cash. For the rest, each individual donates anything he may have which the group can use. Thus a self-help co-operative is brought into being.

The body of the book follows the fortunes of the group. Mr. Sinclair here shows his knowledge of the co-operative, the dangers it faces and the problems it encounters. It is attacked by business groups. It meets the attack by showing that, far from being radical, it is a bulwark against radicalism. It has to meet the dangers that come from within, as the various organizers and dissenters try to change it from an economic movement to a political or social football.

* * *

But, Mr. Sinclair indicates, the greatest danger comes when the Federal Government tries to assist. For then the whole movement ceases to be a democratic and self-governing group and becomes just another relief organization.

This is a welcome book in the new "co-op" cycle. For here Mr. Sinclair deals exclusively with one type of co-operative, the self-help group. And this group today is an important and significant section of the co-operative movement as a whole. The nation's eyes have been directed to the "co-ops." In "Co-op" is given the formula for a type of relief that allows the recipients to regain self-respect and self-reliance while they are being helped.

B. B. F.

Mirror of World Opinion

Swansonesque Candor

GREAT BRITAIN has proposed to the United States and Japan that Article 19 of the Washington Treaty be renewed at the end of this year. Under this article the three powers had agreed to maintain the *status quo* with respect to the fortification of their insular possessions in the Western Pacific. The new naval treaty does not provide for an extension of this agreement and, therefore, unless a new agreement is reached before then, the three countries will regain the legal right to fortify these possessions with the automatic expiration of the Washington Treaty on December 31.

Commenting upon this situation, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Swanson, suggested that the United States would do whatever Japan did. Curiously enough, he did not say that if Japan would agree to an extension of Article 19, the United States would likewise agree to the British proposal. Instead, he indicated that this country would match Japan fort for fort. "Fortifications are intended to answer fortifications," he said. "One menace is met by another." One can say for Secretary Swanson that he is, at least, quite candid.

In fact, though he seems to have been innocent of any intention of doing so, Mr. Swanson went directly to the heart of the problem. In his candor he revealed that fortifications in the Western Pacific would not be a protection but a menace. And there can be no denying that they would. Japan could, in the name of national defense, make out a fairly good case for the fortification of certain of its holdings near its home islands, though not with regard to the former German islands in the more distant South Seas which it now holds by mandate. But it can never be argued that the fortification of American possessions in that area would be essential to our own territorial security, or would be anything but a menace to Japan.

For this reason, among others, the United States Government, as distinct from its Secretary of the Navy, will probably be found ready to accede to the British request. At any rate, there are many American people who sincerely hope so. There are enough military menaces arising in different parts of the world without having the United States go out of its way to create still another, and especially one that might readily involve this country in a Far Eastern war. — *Baltimore (Md.) Sun.*

Duty of the Government

IT IS not poverty but idleness which is the curse of unemployment. To be unemployed is one of the unmitigated tragedies of human life. It is the duty of the Government to see that its citizens have a place in the scheme of things and feel themselves to be of value.—*Miss S. E. Scarborough, a welfare worker in South Wales, speaking at Margate, Eng.*

A Good Campaign Promise to Make—and Keep

Latin America's New Neighborliness

MUCH has been said and written in the past about the similarity between the countries of Latin America and though the tendency has often been to overlook fundamental differences and to group the twenty Spanish, French and Portuguese-speaking nations of America into one solid block called Latin America, there are new points of contact and similarity which should be noted in these times when the nations of America are seriously considering ways and means of coming closer together.

Too often emphasis has been on certain attributes which did not stand the test. Latin Americans do have common romanic languages, a common religion, many common costumes, customs and traditions. The majority are descended from Iberian mother countries where many similarities existed and which were transferred to their daughters in the New World. But none of these has served to preserve peace in Latin America nor to develop a more than theoretical community of nations.

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In the course of time, furthermore, these nations developed institutions which resembled those of neighboring countries but, not seeing themselves as others saw them, these institutions and the problems that they created did not bring the Latin Americans together. According to Rubens do Amaral, a Brazilian journalist, in a very recent article, the dawn of closer ties has always come with the strengthening of commercial relationships. Though this may appear too hard-boiled to those who discount somewhat the force of economic factors in individual and social life there is an element of truth in the matter especially when the Latin-American nations are considered.

But the reason is simple and not so "materialistic" as it sounds. For decades the Latin-American nations have turned their backs to each other while they traded with Europe, Asia and the United States and Canada. But after the World War, and more especially since 1929, they have begun a lively inter-Latin-American trade which has accomplished wonders in making them "neighbor conscious," so to speak. And as these processes unfold, the true community of interests which bind the Latin Americas comes to light.

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In fact it is rather astounding how the new problems of these nations resemble each other. Two countries which have always felt alien to each other, and rather hostile as well, are Brazil and Argentina. The first, a Portuguese-speaking nation, the second Spanish in speech and culture. They have had little to do with each other. The one was friendly to the United States, its main customer, the other to Great Britain, its main customer. But now they are working together to revise their textbooks, especially those on history, in order to eliminate from them derogatory statements which affect one or the other.

Any study of the recent developments in the Argentine republic is illuminating from the point of view of the comparison between the culture and problems of these two peoples. Not long ago I wrote that Brazil was fighting a battle on three main fronts, one cultural, one economic and one political. Of course, there is nothing original in this because all nations have pretty much the same problems. But each nation has its own way of expressing these states and of coping with them. It is in this that the resemblance between Argentina and Brazil now stands out with a certain clarity of outline. The differences are in degree and not in kind.

Economically the problem is also similar. Both nations are attempting to diversify their production, to make bilateral agreements with other nations and to improve technical methods in all production. The amount of public self-criticism in the economic and other fields is a notable characteristic of the struggles in both countries. Argentina, however, seems to be somewhat behind Brazil in one respect. After the revolutions of 1930, and the constitution of 1934, Brazil has been able to unify her economic front by removing certain state privileges and powers. Argentina has apparently not definitely solved her old, old problem of the proper distribution of powers between the state and federal governments.

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Politically there is a contrast at the moment, yet even in this, points of similarity exist and show that the distance between the problems of the two nations is not great. The recent elections in Argentina have returned a Chamber of Deputies which no longer is "governmental" in its sympathies and composition. For the first time since the revolution of 1930 the Union Civica Radical party entered into the political arena and its strength at the present time is due to losses of the government party, the National Democratic. In the provincial elections of Buenos Aires a national recount board discovered "great irregularities" and the elected members were declared ineligible. But democratic processes are functioning in Argentina and a hostile Chamber of Deputies is in power. The President of the nation and his party have suffered a real setback and press comment suggests that for the next two years he must follow the constitution more closely and cease "government by decree," "interfering in the affairs of the provinces," and "seeking to strengthen the executive at the cost of the other powers."

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In Brazil, on the other hand, the only elections of any note held since the adoption of the constitution and the general elections then were those recently held in the State of São Paulo, and though these went off nicely, apparently showing an improvement over previous elections, the government party won though not by a large majority. The test will come when an opposition group wins. But nationally the trend is to increase the powers of the chief executive and under the cover of a communist danger to develop an oppositionless government.

These similarities and even these contrasts are becoming known in the Latin-American world. In fact this is so true that where national censorships obtain news of the political events in other Latin-American countries is sometimes suppressed lest they inspire emulation. The common fight against Communism has woven new ties between some of these nations. Thus in one way or another a new Latin America is preparing to meet next November in Buenos Aires. If Argentina and Brazil find themselves rather close together now the possibilities for a wider American and Latin-American union are great indeed.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

The Wide Horizon

The Landon Impulse

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE HUSTINGS

By Erwin D. Canham

IN OHIO

GOVERNOR LANDON is once more campaigning effectively as he swings through the pivotal states of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana—when he cuts loose from timid advisers and follows his own impulses. From all reports, President Roosevelt is not exactly wasting motion in the mountain states, either.

The situation hereabouts is very illuminating, and what happened Saturday in Cincinnati presents a laboratory example of how this campaign is conducted at its most effective pitch by both sides.

First it should be recorded that the electoral race in Cincinnati, as in Ohio generally, and according to many observers, in the entire nation, is extremely close. Nationally, it is believed by the most expert analysts to be a contest between town and country vote, with most of the former going to President Roosevelt, most of the latter (outside the South) to Governor Landon. That is absolutely the case here in Ohio, a state divided between town and country, with more cities over 50,000 than any other state in the Union.

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One hard-boiled Ohio millionaire, a veteran politician, outlined it thus to a group of us last night:

"I look for the returns on the night of Nov. 3 to show a lead for President Roosevelt. That will be the city vote. Here in Ohio his initial lead will probably be well over 50,000. But from the early morning of Nov. 4 on, I expect that lead to be whittled down, whittled down. That will go on all through the day Wednesday. By night we may see the Roosevelt lead gone entirely, and a Landon lead in its place."

We got into Cincinnati shortly after seven on Saturday morning. Just before eight, Governor Landon—who had spoken strenuously and late at Chicago the night before—strode up the ramps in the magnificent railroad station, played momentarily with three or four of Charles P. Taft's youngsters, and approached a microphone set up in the rotunda. Mayor Russell Wilson, elected with charter support, introduced him. Afterward Governor Landon told a friend how he came to say what he did. To the friend he said in substance:

"I got to thinking, as we came into Cincinnati, about the way Theodore Roosevelt came to Denver and praised Judge Ben Lindsay and the reform movement then going on there. It made the machine-politician Republicans of Denver as sore as anything. But it was great stuff. That's the way I like to campaign."

As he walked up the ramp, Governor Landon said to Charles Taft: "What do you call this city government here? The charter form?" Mr. Taft said: "Yes, but you're not going to say anything about that, are you?" The independent-acting Kansan made no particular reply.

And Governor Landon, his thumbs hooked into his waistcoat pockets, teetering up and down on his heels, said into the strange mechanical ball that passed for a microphone:

"I want to congratulate you on your charter form of government here, which is one of the great achievements of municipal government in the United States today. You've stayed away from city machines, which are one of the great dangers to city government in this country."

Governor Landon made matters more emphatic, then, by heaping praise on Mr. Taft, an ardent supporter of the charter form, who was recently allied with the Democrats and charterists of Cincinnati in opposition to the Republicans.

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Hearing the broadcast, the wheelhorses began to rear and snort. "You've got to do something about this," one of them said anxiously to Mr. Taft. "He'll destroy party harmony here in Cincinnati. We're sunk unless he gets out of this mess."

Governor Landon, informed of their woes, got out of it all right. Indeed, he improved his position when at a speech before a big group of party workers he stubbornly repeated his praise of charter government (while the wheel-horses groaned) and added (while they whinnied in delight): "I have more respect for the machine politician than I have for the lily-handed citizen who boasts he takes no interest in politics." Which is not only an *amende honorable*, but an *amende diplomatique*, suave, and pungent. That is how Governor Landon campaigns when he gives free rein to his own intuitions.

But what of his opposition? Ah, there the full stress of this campaign is revealed. The night before the Republican candidate came to Cincinnati, a group of labor leaders met here. They decided to spend $75,000 on radio time for the Roosevelt campaign between now and Nov. 3 in Cincinnati alone. They are bringing both La Follettes, Senator George W. Norris, John L. Lewis, and perhaps Senator Couzens to town for speeches. Every one is a drawing card with great influence among workers and progressives. President Roosevelt himself will be here later in the week. Former Gov. James M. Cox of this state is on the stump. Half a dozen other national figures are to shout from New Deal platforms here. It's a pivotal area. And, like the nation, it is undergoing an electoral appeal such as hasn't been seen for many years.